The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £2 per annum; Country, £2 10s.; 10 ℔ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1849. | No. 3758 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO MORETON BAY.

THE STEAM-PACKET TAMAR, J. Allen, Commander, will sail within 48 hours after her arrival.
JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Company's Wharf. 9219

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE MARY STEWART, Captain Somerville, will positively sail on Thursday next, the 7th instant. For freight or passage, cabin or steerage, having superior accommodation, apply on board, at the Sydney Flour Wharf; or to
JAMES DALGARNO.
[illegible]

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine A1 schooner CLARISSA, James Johnson, master, will sail for the above port This Day, 4th June.
For freight or passage apply to the master on board, Circular Wharf; or to
W. S. MOUTRY, Circular Quay Office.

FOR SHOALHAVEN, ULLADULLA, AND MERIMAGU.

THE SCHOONER SUSAN, lying at Holdrow's Wharf, late Sillwell's, William Pulman, owner, will sail for the above ports on Tuesday, the 5th of June. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board. 9128

FOR WIDE BAY.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE Powerful Cutter JAMES AND AMELIA, James Wiggins, master, will sail on Wednesday next, wind and weather permitting. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to
JOHN MORRIS, Albion Wharf, bottom of Market street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE first class packet brig DIANA, J. R. Peake, Commander, is hourly expected, and will meet with quick despatch. The cabins of this vessel are very superior, and fitted with beds, linen, &c. A stern cabin for ladies.
For freight or passage apply to
R. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 483, George-street.

FOR LAUNCESTON,

THE ANTARES, to sail immediately For freight or passage apply on board; or to
Capt. G. BYWORTH, No. 4, Cole's Buildings, Argyle-street
9161

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE noted clipper PHANTOM, 234 tons, Henry T. Fox, commander, clears at the Customs This Day; shippers are requested to pass all Customs Entries at once. For freight or passage, having most airy accommodations, with splendid stern cabin for ladies, apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George-street.
Shippers are requested to send down their goods at once. 8038

FOR PORTLAND AND PORT FAIRY.

PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE fine A1 Packet Schooner BROTHERS, William Dochray, Commander, will sail for the above ports This Day, 4th instant; early application is necessary, all her cargo being engaged. For passage only apply to the Commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
W. S. MOUTRY, Circular Quay Office.

FOR AUCKLAND.

THE fine A1 ship MARY CATHERINE, 345 tons register, Isaac Warner, Commander, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will sail in about ten days.
For freight or passage apply to
L. AND S. SPYER, Lower George-street. Opposite Campbell's Gate.

FIRST AND ONLY VESSEL FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fine new clipper-built brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, burthen, 150 tons, Thomas Tinley, master, will have quick despatch. Has superior accommodations for cabin and steerage passengers. For terms of freight or passage apply to
GEORGE THORNE AND CO.; Or, on board, at the Flour Wharf.
8781

FOR PORT NICHOLSON.

THE fast-sailing A1 barque AGENORIA, 724 tons register, R. H. Mowby, Commander. Will sail in all this month. Has superior accommodations for passengers, and will take freight at moderate rates. Apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.
June 2. 9167

FIRST VESSEL FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

THE fine brigantine STAR OF CHINA, 120 tons, Howard Donker, master, to sail June 14th.
For freight or passage, having very superior accommodation for cabin, intermediate, or steerage passengers, apply to
JOHN GIBLETT, Commercial Wharf.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO (CALIFORNIA) DIRECT.

To sail on the 21st instant.

THE fine new barque ELIZABETH ARCHER, A1 for 12 years, 400 tons, Charles Cobb, Commander. This vessel has first-rate accommodations for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE, PASSENGERS. For freight or passage immediate application is necessary to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or, to
J. B. METCALFE.
June 4. 9178

TO SAIL IN JULY,

FOR CALCUTTA,

THE new ship AJAX, 767 tons register, John Young, commander, formerly of the ship Sir George Seymour. This splendid vessel has great height between decks, is fitted fore and aft with large scuttles, and offers great advantages for safe conveyance of horses.
For freight or passage, apply to
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church hill.
8834

HORSE SHIP FOR CALCUTTA.

LAST SHIPPING DAYS FROM 10TH TO 13TH JULY.

THE undersigned having arranged to dispatch the fine roomy 700 ton ship COROMANDEL, for Calcutta, with horses, are fitting her up under the superintendence of an experienced party, and having a number of horses engaged, will positively send her to sea on the 15th July.

The Coromandel has most spacious 'tween decks, with scuttles fore and aft to open in any weather, and ports in fine weather. She will be found a most desirable opportunity for the conveyance of horses, and arrive in Calcutta at the very best time of the year for their sale.

Terms: Only £20 for all horses landed alive, payable in Calcutta, and including forage, groom's pay, and fittings.

For further information apply to the undersigned, Macquarie-place.
DAVIDSON AND CO.

P. S.—The Coromandel will take a small portion of other freight on moderate terms, and has excellent accommodation for passengers. Apply to D. and Co. 9113

FOR BATAVIA AND SINGAPORE.

THE A1 Barque VICTORIA, 358 tons, W. Linnington, commander, will sail for the above ports in a few days, should no other employment offer.
For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or to
8478 FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.

FOR CHARTER TO INDIA.

THE splendid well-known A1 ship SIR GEORGE SEYMOUR, 850 tons register, T. W. Millman, Commander
This vessel, daily expected from Melbourne, has lofty and airy 'tween decks, well adapted for carrying horses. For freight or passage, (having splendid cabin accommodations) apply to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, 700, George-street.
June 2. 9166

FOR LONDON.

WITH QUICK DESPATCH.

THE fine first-class ship LADY AMHERST 416 tons, Captain Myhill. For freight or passage (the accommodation being very superior, and the vessel carrying an experienced Surgeon), apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to
BROWN AND CO.; OR TO
8741 LYALL, SCOTT AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 ship QUINTIN LEITCH, 643 tons register, Lewis Potter, Commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo on board, and will sail early in July. Has superior accommodations for passengers. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; or, to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
June 2. 9168

FOR LONDON.

FOR WOOL ONLY.

THE fast sailing A1 barque TAGLIONI, 351 tons register, C. H. Joliffe, Commander. Has the greater portion of her cargo on board, and will sail 15th June. Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; Or to
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
June 2. 9164

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 regular trader SYDNEY, 345 tons register, John White, commander. Has a considerable portion of her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch.
Apply to
FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; OR TO
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.
June 2. 9165

CUTTER FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Cutter, of about 40 tons burthen, now ready for sea, and well found in stores.
SHEPPARD AND ALGER. Packet Office, 470, George-street. 7113

Commissariat Office, Sydney, May 26, 1849.

TENDERS in duplicate will be received by the undersigned, until 12 o'clock, on Tuesday, the 17th July next, from persons desirous of purchasing—

ONE PAIR DIRECT ACTION, OSCILLATING, MARINE STEAM ENGINES, 16-horse power each,

with improved tubular boiler, feed, brine, and bilge pumps, a large quantity of extra gear, stores, and tools, all new and complete, manufactured by the celebrated engineers, Messrs. Penn and Co., Greenwich, but not now required for the public service.

A drawing, showing the Engines, the method of fixing them in a vessel, either for sea or river navigation (in which latter case the draught of water is only three feet), together with a specification of the machinery, &c., can be inspected, on application to Assistant-Commissary-General Kent, at the Commissariat Stores, where the Machinery and Boiler are deposited.

The Engines and Boiler are constructed so as to occupy the least possible space in a vessel, and they combine in an eminent degree strength and lightness, and the furnaces are adapted for *wood or coals*.

Terms—Cash.
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep.-Com.-Gen
8717

TREASURY BILLS.

TENDERS OR BILLS will be received at this Office, every *Monday* and *Thursday*, at noon.

The Tenders must be sealed, and in duplicate marked "Tenders for Bills."
T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.
Commissariat Office, Sydney, 1st May. 7158

PENRITH ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RACES.

ENTRANCES for the Penrith Town Plate and Publicans' Purse, to be made at the Rose Inn, Penrith, on or before Thursday, the 7th June; and the Gate and Grand Stand, and booth under the Grand Stand, to be let by tender on the same day, between the hours of twelve and two P.M.
JOHN PERRY, Honorary Secretary.
Penrith, June 1. 9157

MARINE ASSURANCE OFFICE,

MACQUARIE-PLACE.

APPLICATIONS for Insurances will be received daily, from ten to four o'clock.
JOHN B. METCALFE, Ship and Insurance Broker.

THE

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

THE objects of this Society are to benefit its members:—

I. AS BORROWERS.

1. By advances to shareholders for the purchase of freehold and leasehold property, repayable in easy monthly instalments, secured on the property so bought.
2. By enabling them in the same easy mode to pay off any incumbrances to which their property may be subjected.
3. To increase their capital by a mortgage of it, if unincumbered, redeemable on the same easy terms.
4. To enable tenants to convert rent into the means of purchasing their own dwellings.
5. To enable mortgagors to convert interest into the means of reducing the principal.
6. To assist parties desirous to build by advances for that purpose.
7. To aid intending purchasers by advance of deposits for purchase of approved properties at auction.
8. To secure to such of the foregoing classes, to whom the expence of conveyances, mortgage deeds, and insurance, is too great an outlay at the outset of their operations, arrangements by which such expense may be liquidated in gradual instalments.

II. AS DEPOSITORS.

1. By furnishing them with the means of a highly lucrative investment for small savings, if continued for the whole period of the duration of the Society.
2. To afford to parties desirous of accumulating a sum certain within a given period, (less than the computed duration of the Society), a higher rate of profits in return for small monthly deposits than is generally yielded through the Savings' Bank.
3. To enable a father by the time a child attains manhood, to establish him in trade, or to provide for an apprentice fee, or both, by an easy and yet fruitful mode of saving.
4. On the other hand to place it in the power of the young to provide, by a small monthly payment saved from their earnings, a residence for parents or an aged relative.
5. To afford trustees of Benevolent and Religious Institutions an easy and convenient mode of raising funds.

THE STEADY PROGRESS OF THE SOCIETY continues without diminution.

The increase in the number of shares taken and the amounts placed at the disposal of the Directors since the commencement of the present year, afford the best proof of its complete success

					£
1848.					
Dec. 31	—Shares taken	449	—Amount paid		1,380
1849.					
Jan. 3	— increased to	453	—Increased to		1510
8	"	459	"		1560
22	"	471	"		1574
29	"	474	"		1560
Feb. 5	"	487	"		1811
12	"	497	"		1854
19	"	500	"		1870
26	"	503	"		1910
Mar. 5	"	507	"		2128
12	"	526	"		2190
Apl. 2	"	578	"		2325
May 7	"	583	"		2677

Present monthly income ..... £354!
Annual income .... £4248!

Out of these funds the society has already afforded to its members the means of purchasing, building, and commencing to build, no fewer than THIRTEEN respectable houses, upon terms not less beneficial to the borrower than to the depositors for investment.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
June 1. 9069

THE

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

IMPORTANT TO INTENDING SUBSCRIBERS.

THE following Tables exhibit the prices of Shares in each class (for June, 1849:—

CLASS I.	£	s.	d.	CLASS II.	£	s.	d.
1 Share ..	7	4	0	1 Share ..	6	9	0
2 Shares ..	14	5	6	2 Shares ..	12	16	6
3 do ..	21	7	0	3 do ..	19	2	0
4 do ..	28	8	6	4 do ..	25	8	6
5 do ..	35	10	0	5 do ..	31	15	10
6 do ..	42	11	6	6 do ..	38	1	6
7 do ..	49	13	0	7 do ..	44	8	0
8 do ..	56	14	6	8 do ..	50	14	6
9 do ..	63	16	0	9 do ..	57	1	0
10 do ..	70	17	6	10 do ..	63	7	6
Entrance fee in this class ..	£1	0	0	Entrance fee in this class	0	5	0

Parties intending to become members are reminded that the ENTRANCE FEES, which have been hitherto fixed at rates materially below the acquired value of the shares, cannot fail (after the 30th June, when the accounts for the first year will be closed, and the true value declared), to become considerably augmented.

Shareholders by now joining will therefore avoid an increase of expense of some amount.

DAILY ATTENDANCE,
From 10 A.M., till 4 P.M.,

is given at the Office of the Society. Explanatory papers may be had at the Offices of Mr. Sandford (the Solicitor to the Society), in Elizabeth-street; of Messrs Rogers and Russell, in George-street, and of the undersigned.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
June 1 9070

THE

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY.

OFFICE 470, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

CLASS 1.
5TH SALE OF SHARES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SALE OF SHARES will take place under the provisions of the Acts of Council, and in conformity with the Rules of the Society, on
MONDAY NEXT, JUNE 11,
At 5 p.m. precisely,
When rights of advance of the present value of shares will be offered
TO MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY ONLY.

The Directors having decided that no person not being a shareholder can compete for priority of advances

Those, therefore, who may contemplate bidding for the same at the ensuing sale will be able to qualify as members
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 4,

When receiving directors will be in attendance for the purpose of receiving subscriptions from two to five P.M.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
June 4. 9071

THE

AUSTRALIAN BENEFIT INVESTMENT AND BUILDING SOCIETY,

OFFICE, 470, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

GENERAL NOTICE
TO SHAREHOLDERS IN BOTH CLASSES.

THE last Monthly subscriptions in each Class for the present year fall due on the 1st of June instant, and will be payable
THIS DAY, THE 4TH OF JUNE INSTANT, *at the Office of the Society, between the hours of* TWO AND FIVE P.M.

Shareholders are particularly requested to come prepared to pay all subscriptions to the close of the year, in order that no arrears may be returned in the Annual Report to the 30th of June, 1849.
CHARLES LOWE, Secretary.
Monday, June 4. 9072

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES, ANNUITIES, AND ENDOWMENTS.

(Established in 1849, under the Act of Council 7 Vict., No. 10),

NO. 487, GEORGE-STREET SYDNEY, Opposite the Barrack Gate.

PATRON.
His Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitz Roy, Knight, Governor, &c., &c.

VICE-PATRONS.
His Honor Sir Alfred Stephen, Knight, Chief Justice.
The Honorable Major-General Wynyard, C.B., Commander of the Forces.
His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.
His Honor Mr. Justice Manning.
The Honorable E. Deas Thomson, Colonial Secretary.
The Honorable J. H. Plunkett, Attorney-General.
W. Foster, Esq. Solicitor-General.
Sir Thomas L. Mitchell, Knight, Surveyor-General

Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.	William Macarthur, Esq., M.C.
H. Dangar, Esq., M.C.	Francis Macarthur, Esq., J.P.
J. B. Darvall, Esq., M.C.	Charles Nicholson, Esq., M.C.
S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M.C.	Colonel [illegible], C.B., K.T.S., M.C.
Gilbert Elliott, Esq., P.M.	Major-General Stewart, J.P.
W. Pitt Faithfull, Esq., J.P.	W. H. Suttor, Esq., M.C.
Thomas Icely, Esq., M.C.	Charles Throsby, Esq., J.P.
Captain P. P. King, R.N., M.C.	Captain Wickham, P.M.
W. H. Kerr, Esq., J.P.	
James Macarthur, Esq., M.C.	

TRUSTEES.
S. A. Donaldson, Esq., M.C.
Charles Cowper, Esq., M.C.
T. S. Mort, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
A. Michie, Esq., Barrister-at Law, Chairman.
Thomas Ware Smart, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
F. Ebsworth, Esq. | Thomas Holt, Jun., Esq.
John Fairfax, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.

AUDITORS.
George A. Lloyd, Esq. | Jeremiah Murphy, Esq.
BANKERS.—Commercial Banking Company.
SOLICITOR.—Charles Lowe, Esq.
MEDICAL REFEREE.—A. M. A'Beckett, Esq.
SECRETARY.—William Perry, Esq.

The following are some of the advantages offered by this Society:

1. COMPLETE SECURITY TO THE ASSURED.—The Tables having been formed from the best and oldest established English Companies, which have been tested for many years.

2. ALL THE PROFITS GO TO THE MEMBERS.—Some idea may be formed of the immense profits realised by Life Assurance Companies, from the fact that where £1000 was assured in a Company established like this, on the Mutual Principle in England, the family of a member had to receive upwards of three times the amount, or £3500 at his death.

3. LOANS will be made to the assured on the Policies of Life Assurance and Deferred Annuities to the extent of half the amount of the premium paid; so that a policy will be as good as a Bank note to the assured whenever he may require cash. In case of death before the Deferred Annuity commences, one-half the premium paid will be returned to the family of the deceased.

5. This Society possesses the general privilege of a Chartered Company, and the entire freedom from all personal liability on the part of the members.

6. The assured are all members, and entitled to vote at the General Meetings of the Society, and the election of the Officers.

7. The utmost economy is exercised in the management, and the convenience of Members has been studied in allowing the payments to be made by instalments.

The Rules and Tables of the Rates of Premium, and forms of application for Assurance, may be obtained on application to the Secretary or Agents, who will also give any further information that may be required.

COUNTRY AGENTS.

Albury—Mr. John Roper.
Bathurst—Mr. Hamilton F. Stephen.
Berrima—Mr. Robert Forster.
Binalong—Mr. William Johnstone.
Bombala—Mr. William E. Murray.
Braidwood—Mr. W. A. M'Donough.
Camden—Mr. Charles Tompson.
Cassilis—Mr. John J. Perry.
Cooma, Maneroo—Mr. Robert Dawson.
Dubbo, Bligh—Mr. W. H. Dunlop.
Dungog—Mr. Vincent Dowling.
Drayton, Darling Downs—Mr. Henry Abbott.
Eden, Twofold Bay—Mr. George O. Weston.
Frederick's Valley—Mr. John Arkins.
Gosford, Brisbane Water—Mr. Thomas C. Batley.
Grafton, Clarence River—Mr. W. J. B. Wilson.
Gundagai—Mr. David Smith.
Hartley—Mr. F. R. D'Arcy.
Ipswich—Mr. Sydney Smith.
Illawarra—Mr. T. W. Palmer.
Liverpool—Mr. J. T. Jamieson.
M'Leay River—Mr. H. Briggs.
Maitland—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Maneroo—Mr. P. Clifford.
Molong—Mr. John Liscombe.
Moulamilin, Murrumbidgee—Mr. C. De Witt Jebb.
Murrurundi—Mr. Edward H. Herring.
Mudgee—E. Bayly
Muswellbrook—Mr. Edward Agnew.
Newcastle—Mr. A. M. Hutchison.
Parramatta—Mr. George Langley.
Paterson—Mr. Vincent Dowling.
Penrith—Mr. Charles Weaver.
Picton—Mr. C. Chisholm.
Port Macquarie—Mr. A. G. Halloran.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. T. Digby Miller.
Scone—Mr. Thomas M'Grath.
Tabulan, Clarence River—Mr. Frederick Durbar.
Tamworth, Liverpool Plains—Mr. J. Bateman Smith.
Tenterfield, New England—Mr. R. Goulding.
Tumut, Murrumbidgee—Mr. B. S. Caswell.
Wagga Wagga, Murrumbidgee—Mr. Frederick A. Tompson.
Warialda, Tamworth—Mr. James Snape.
Warwick, Armidale—Mr. John R. Hunt.
Wee Waa, Tamworth—Mr. G. M. Harpur.
Windsor, Mr. Laban White.
Wollombi—Mr. A. J. Ormsby.
Yass—Mr. John Stiles.

WILLIAM PERRY, Secretary.
6571

SYDNEY BRANCH OF IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON.

THE undersigned grant Policies at the reduced rates.
GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO. Agents,
Spring-street. 6877

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF ST. VINCENT AND AUCKLAND.

GENTLEMEN,—The earnest request of many influential residents of your districts has induced me to step forward as a candidate to represent you in the Legislative Council, and I now beg to solicit your suffrages.

The large interest I have in the welfare of the colony will, I trust, be a sufficient guarantee that I shall support all measures tending to its advancement, and oppose those which may retard its progress.

Time will not permit me to wait upon each of you, but I purpose being at Braidwood on the 1st June next, when I will do myself the honour of soliciting your votes personally.

In the meanwhile
I remain, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
DANIEL COOPER, Jun.
Darling Point, Sydney, May 26. 8738

THE Annual Festival of the Parochial Schools of Sydney and its suburbs, will be held on Tuesday next, the 5th day of June, when they will attend Divine Service at St. James' Church, at eleven o'clock, A.M.

The Sermon will be preached by the Rev. Robert Allwood, Incumbent of St James', Sydney, and the money afterwards collected will be devoted to the school purposes of the Sydney Diocesan Society.
T. B. NAYLOR,
Secretary of Sydney Diocesan Committee of Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.
May 31. 8767

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 397, PITT-STREET.

T. W. Smart, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Kemp, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, Jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor—James Hume, Esq.
Secretary—George King, Esq.

RATES OF PREMIUM AND CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

SECTION A.

FIRST CLASS.—All stone or brick buildings, covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin, detached ten feet from any other building, when there is a parapet or party wall, or fourteen feet when the eaves project not more than six inches,
From 8s. to 10s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other stone or brick buildings covered with slates, tiles, zinc, or tin.
From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION B.

FIRST CLASS.—Buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles, detached from any other building twelve feet, when there is a parapet or party wall, or eighteen feet when the eaves project not more than six inches,
From 10s. to 15s. per cent. per annum.

SECOND CLASS.—Other buildings of stone or brick, covered with shingles,
From 13s. to 18s. per cent. per annum.

SECTION C.

Buildings constructed of wood,
From 20s. to 35s. per cent. per annum.

A return of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of the premium will be made on all Yearly Policies and renewals thereof; such return to be made when the policies are again renewed.

Applications for insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING, Secretary.
1221

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Members of the Institution are informed that the Opening Lecture for the present season, will be delivered by ARCHIBALD MICHIE, Esq., V.P., on Tuesday, the 5th instant.

The Lecture will commence at half-past seven o'clock precisely. 9201

SYDNEY MECHANICS' SCHOOL OF ARTS.

THE Members of the Institution are informed that the General Committee have received promises from the following gentlemen, to deliver Lectures during the present season, viz:—A. a'Beckett and A. Michie, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents; Drs. Douglass and Bennett; A. T. Holroyd, and W. A. Purefoy, Esqrs.; R. Blackett, and Charles Moore, Esqrs.; and Mr. A. Cane. The subjects will include Animal Mechanics, Phrenology, Causes of Mental Disease, Physical Science, Mechanics, Pneumatics, Electricity, Sources of Heat, Round Towers of Ireland, and Botanical Physiology, &c., &c. 9200

ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 66.

THE regular convocation of this Chapter will be held at the Lodge Rooms, Saracen's Head Inn, King and Sussex streets, This Evening (Monday), at seven o'clock.
THOMAS F. M'DONELL, S. S.
Sydney, June 4. 9181

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF A. AND S. LYONS.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Referring to the Judgment of the Commissioner, in your impression of this day, as one of the Attorneys for Messrs. L. and S. Samuel I feel bound to observe, that as the public may upon the Judgment suppose, as I conceive, that Messrs. L. and S. Samuel held a fraudulent Judgment against A. and S. Lyons, I beg you will allow me to state, through your journal, that L. and S. Samuel never held a Judgment as stated by the Commissioner. *Lewis* Samuel, however, nearly three years ago, obtained a Judgment for a balance of account, extending over a period of ten years and upwards, the items of which appear in the books of A. and S. Lyons, and in a series of accounts current rendered by them at various times during that period, and for which amount *Lewis* Samuel and *not* L. and S. Samuel proved in their estate.

As to the ALLEGED GIFTS, and entered in the schedule as the property of the estate, the creditors in the colony have generally been satisfied that the property was *bonâ fide* that of Messrs. L. and S. Samuel, and that the greater portion never in any way belonged to the estate.

I make these observations in fairness to my clients, considering that they are not in a position to move in the matter.

For myself, as a creditor, I feel dissatisfied with the Judgment, and on appeal to the full Court, I feel certain that the greater portion of my objections will be sustained.

I am, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
June 2. B. C. RODD.

TO MERCHANTS, SETTLERS, AND CARRIERS.

JAMES STEWART, Parcel Booking and Carriers' Registration Office, "Woolpack Inn," near the Hay Market, Sydney. 7758

ON SALE

AT THE STORES OF THE UNDERSIGNED,

IRON Bedsteads of every description, Horse-hair, wool, and flax mattresses, of the best quality
Straw palliasses, pillows, and bolsters
American rocking chairs, 14s. each
Painted common chairs, 50s. a case
Brass clocks, 30s. each
Rolling pins, 1s. each
Clothes pegs, six dozen for 2s.
Corn brooms, 1s. each
American wedge axes (blued)
American tomahawks
The patent IRONING SLIPPER
Fenders and fire irons, coal-scuttles
Door-scrapers
Door-mats—Manila and coir
Patent hemp, stitching and closing flax
Brooms and brushes of all kinds
Linseed oil, boiled and raw
Sperm and black oil
Together with every description of furnishing ironmongery at the lowest prices.
R. NOTT, 556, George-street,
8285 Opposite the Bank of Australasia.

THE first Number of a New Weekly general Newspaper will appear on the tenth of June and be called the "SUNDAY TIMES."

Intelligence up to 10 o'clock P.M on each Saturday will be received, and the Journal delivered to Town Subscribers before 7 on the succeeding morning.

Terms, three shillings per quarter in advance, or three shillings and sixpence credit.

The proprietory deem any lengthened prospectus superfluous; they therefore beg to refer to their earlier Numbers as a guarantee to the public that the most popular writers of the day have been selected, and it is confidently hoped that the united efforts of these gentlemen will secure for the forthcoming Periodical a degree of support commensurate with the efforts of its originators.

Orders and communications to be addressed to the Editor, 322, George-street, Sydney. 8599

JUST PUBLISHED, MAPS OF THE MEASURED LANDS IN PORT PHILLIP.

NOW on Sale, Copies of the above valuable Map, having been engraved and now publishing by Mr. Thomas Ham, Engraver, Melbourne, containing the whole of the Purchased Lands, Settled Districts, Squatting Stations, Counties, Parishes, Roads, Lands open for Sale, &c., of the Melbourne and Geelong Districts, carefully compiled with permission from the Government Surveys, Port Phillip.

Copies can be had from Mr. Moffitt, Bookseller, Pitt-street; and of Mr. Bubb, agent, Bathurst-street.

	£	s.	d.
Price in sheets, each	1	1	0
Ditto in rollers and varnished	1	11	6
Ditto folded in books for travellers ..	1	6	0

7233

CHEAP SCHOOL BOOKS.

Adapted to recent improvements in Education, and recommended by the Committee of Council on Education.

DAILY LESSON BOOKS, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, and Sequel, forming a complete course of Instruction, from the Alphabet, to the more advanced studies of public Schools.

Strongly bound in linen; and as a set, the cheapest and most complete extant.

These books are adopted in the Schools of the British and Foreign School Society, and are rapidly gaining admission into Scholastic Establishments generally.

London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.; and Hamilton, Adams, and Co., Paternoster-row. 8725

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED NEW MUSIC.

EX MARY WHITE.

THE undersigned have received by the above vessel, a large assortment of the newest and most popular Music, consisting of Jenny Lind's favourite Songs, Polkas, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Schottische; all *Jullien's* celebrated ditto, including "The Swiss Girl," Song and Quadrille, "Olga," Waltzs and Songs of *Jeannette and Jeannot*, with illustrated title; ditto as Quadrilles, Rondos, &c.

Also, two very elegant Rosewood Cottage Cabinet Pianofortes.
9178 Messrs. S. AND H. MARSH.

NEW BOOKS, EX JOSEPHINE.

JUST LANDED

DICKENS' HAUNTED MAN AND THE GHOST'S BARGAIN
Punch's Almanac and Pocket-book
Knight's Half Hours, by the best authors, vol. 4, complete,
BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT OF MEDICINE. Vol. 18.
Recollections of a Chaperon, by Lady Dacre—Standard Novel
New Home, or the Countries of Europe Described, by the Author of *Peep of Day*
The Land we Live in—a Literary and Pictorial Sketch Book of the British Empire
PUNCH. Vol. 15.
Dr. Birch and his Friends, by *A. Titmarsh*
Bulwer's Pelham. Cheap edition
Carlyle Sartor Resartus
The Nautical Magazine and Naval Chronicle, for 1848
Annals of Horticulture for 1848—*last vol.*
Miller's Philosophy of History, vol. 1 and 2
Brame's Popular Antiquity
Schlegel's Æsthetic and Miscellaneous Works
Family Pictures—new vol.—Parlour Library
Oratorio of St. Paul, in vocal score
Macaulay's History of England, vols. 1 and 2
Sturt's Second Expedition into Central Australia

MAGAZINES for JANUARY
Edinburgh and Quarterly Review
Navy List
Army List
United Service Journal
Blackwood, Fraser, and Bentley
Athenæum and Literary Gazette
Punch—Dublin University
Hart's Quarterly Army List
W. AND F. FORD, Booksellers, Bookbinders, and General Stationers,
9202 554, George-street.

R. HARNETT, Broker,
6171 3, O'Connell-street.

CLEARING OUT, CLEARING OUT, CLEARING OUT.

ARCHIBALD MITCHELL,
WATERLOO HOUSE, 95, KING-STREET,

BEGS to inform his customers and the public, that having come to the determination of
RETIRING FROM BUSINESS,
and in order that he may dispose of his stock with as little delay as possible, he closed his shop on Friday and Saturday, the 18th and 19th instant, during which time he has
RE-MARKED
the whole of his valuable and well assorted stock of
DRAPERY, HOSIERY, HABERDASHERY, &c., &c., HATS, BROADCLOTHS, KERSEYS, AND VESTINGS,
to such tempting prices as must ensure their speedy sale.

At the present time, when Drapery Goods of every description are so unprecedentedly scarce in the market, an opportunity like the present of purchasing goods of sterling value at
LESS THAN ENGLISH COST,
must be hailed with satisfaction, and gladly taken advantage of. He would therefore urge upon his friends the necessity of an
EARLY CALL,
when they will be enabled to select from one of the
BEST STOCKS IN THE COLONY. 8296

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, ex Mary White and Mary Catherine—
8-4, 9-4, and 10 4 blankets
10-4 navy and New Zealand blankets
Woollen and cotton rugs
Double-back blue and red serge shirts
Striped Guernseys and singlets
Pilot coats, stitched trousers, &c., &c., &c.
Also,
4 Cases tartan wool and bordered shawls
BEAMES AND KEELE.
May 29. 8980

FOR SALE by the undersigned—
Very superior No. 2 Manila cigars
Low crowned Manila hats
3 and 4 bushel bags
Invoice of bleached linens, lawn handkerchiefs, brown drills, &c.
Heavy kangaroo skins
Rowland's perfumery
Superior port and sherry, in bottle.
THACKER AND CO.
[illegible] 6073

THE GREATEST CURE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

ANOTHER CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT.

"Ravensworth, Hunter River,
"January 17, 1849.

"To MR. J. K. HEYDON.

"Sir,—About eighteen months since I was dangerously attacked with a liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but derived no benefit from either of them; in fact, I was so bad that one of them told me "he could see no hopes of my recovery," and gave me up. I was afterwards advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did; and after the continued use of them for seven weeks, according to the directions accompanying the medicines I am now entirely cured; and, for the benefit of those that may be similarly affected, I have great pleasure in giving it this publicity.
"I am, Sir, &c.,
(Signed) "WILLIAM R[illegible], "Blacksmith."

☞ This case can also be authenticated by Mr. C. Lesley, Druggist, Singleton.

SURPRISING CURE OF RHEUMATISM.

"Little Baily Bong,
"Port Phillip Road,
"January 16 1848.

"I hereby certify, that my wife, Lydia Rochford, was affected with rheumatism in the head for fifteen months, and although attended by good medical practitioners, she got no relief. It also affected the palate of her mouth, *so much so that she could not articulate her words properly*. I was advised to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which I did administer to her, and she continued to use them for two months. I can now say they have restored her to her usual state of good health; and for the sake of humanity I now make this public.
(Signed) "JAMES ROCHFORD."

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE CAN BE RECOMMENDED WITH THE GREATEST CONFIDENCE FOR ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DISEASES:—

Ague	Jaundice
Asthma	Liver Complaints
Bilious Complaints	Lumbago
Blotches on the Skin	Piles
Bowel Complaints	Prickly Heat
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
	Sore Throats
Consumption	Scrofula or King's Evil
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic-Douloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Turn of Life
Fevers of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause,
Indigestion	
Inflammation	&c., &c.

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, of most respectable Vendors of Medicines throughout the civilised world, and of
J. K. HEYDON, Wholesale Agent, 78, King-street, Sydney.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.

SUB-AGENTS IN SYDNEY.
Mrs. Lewis, tobacconist, opposite Wright's Brewery, George-street.
Mr. Allder, chemist, Parramatta-street.
Mr. Cleary, boot and shoe maker, King-street East. 7520

NOW OPENED, THE BRUSH AND CURLED HAIR WAREHOUSE,

NO. 438, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

JOHN M'CORMACK, Proprietor and Manufacturer, late of the city of Limerick, respectfully announces to the public that he has opened the above establishment for the sale of Brushware and Curled Hair, in every variety, now imported, ex Coromandel.

The proprietor being confident that his manufactures and general assortment being unprecedented in the colony, purchasers will insure great advantage by selecting their supplies from the extensive stock now open for inspection.

Best horse-hair mattresses supplied to order free from smell.

Public institutions will be supplied on the most reasonable terms.

J. M'Cormack expects to make such arrangements as will enable him to supply the colonies with manufactures in his line fully equal to any imported, at prices considerably lower.

An extensive assortment of perfumery, combs, scented soaps, Merchaum pipes, and various other fancy goods on hand.

An assortment of men's winter and summer wearing apparel, which would be cleared out on cheap terms.
June 4. 9196

SPLENDID WINTER DRAPERY.

SYDNEY HOUSE, 269, PITT-STREET.

J. T. WOODS would invite the attention of his friends and the public to his unrivalled Stock of Winter Drapery, which consists of every article in demand, of the most superior description; and, having marked them at the lowest possible prices, will be found well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

3-4 and 6-4 fine gala plaids
Rich twilled Cashmere and de laine dresses
Striped, checked, and plain alpaca
A superior assortment of Orlean and Coburg cloths, in black and colours
Rich dark fancy prints
Black and coloured cotton and silk velvets
Black and coloured checked and plain sattinets
Black and coloured gros and camlets
Bonnet and cap ribbons
Cotton hosiery of every description
Men's lambswool hose and half hose
Women's lambswool and winter hosiery of every kind
Ladies' and gentlemen's winter gloves in great profusion
9-4, 10 4, 11-4, and 12-4 real Witney blankets
Welsh and Lancashire flannels
White and grey calicoes, in all widths, and quality
A superior assortment of winter shawls
English and colonial tweeds and doeskins
Furniture prints, dimities, and toilet covers
A good assortment of cords and moleskins
Linen, union, and cotton ticks
White and coloured counterpanes, in every size
Rough and dressed hollands, well assorted
Ready made clothing of every description
A splendid lot of winter slops
White and coloured rolled linings
Gimps, fringes, and fancy goods of every description.
J. T. WOODS, Sydney House,
9150 269, Pitt-street.

BYAS'S Bottled Ale and Porter, three and four dozen casks, just received, a large supply.
Bass's No. 3 Burton Ale, brewing 1848.
On sale at the Stores of
J. W. ROCHE, Rainbow, Pitt and King streets.

☞ Every article connected with the Wine and Spirit Trade may be selected from an extensive stock, comprising every variety, at the lowest possible prices.

All orders punctually attended to.
Empty casks and cases for sale. 9051

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.

June 2.—Australian, barque, 346 tons, Captain Wiles, from the Whaling Grounds.

DEPARTURES.

June 3.—Symmetry, barque, 293 tons, Captain Young, for Sourabaya and Singapore, in ballast.

June 3.—Olinda, barque, 220 tons, Captain Sinclair, for the Mauritius, with original cargo from Launceston.

June 3.—Margaret, schooner, 49 tons, Captain Rae, for Circular Head, via Twofold Bay. Passenger—Captain Robinson.

June 3.—Wild Irish Girl, brig, 125 tons, Captain Baragwanath, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. Green and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. E. Brown, Messrs. Charles and Henry Arthur, Mrs. George and son, Miss Howell, Mr. Higgins, Mr. T. Maher, Messrs. Echapo and Ekano.

June 3.—Christina, brig, 126 tons, Captain Saunders, resumed her voyage for Melbourne.

CLEARANCE.

June 2.—Phantom, brig, 158 tons, Captain Fox, for Adelaide. Passengers—Mr. Atherton, Mr. Barnett, Mr. Shadforth, Mrs Scott, Mrs. Barron and child, Mrs. Winter and son, Mrs. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Twohey, Mr. W. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Meaton and two children, Mr. and Mrs. James Jones and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cowling and three children, Mr. J. M'Cullum.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Regia, for California; Royal Sovereign, for Singapore.

To-morrow.—Phantom, for Adelaide.

COASTERS INWARDS.

June 2.—Bride, 19, Bowden, from the Hawkesbury, with 65 bushels wheat, 20 bushels maize, 60 bushels barley, 96 bushels oats, 6300 feet timber, 30,000 shingles; Ocean Queen, 38, Magee, from the Richmond River, with 20,000 feet cedar; Victory, 19, Fisher, from Brisbane Water, with 4000 feet timber, 45,000 shingles; Black Swan, 18, Cosgrove, from Newcastle, with 28 tons coals; Maitland, steamer, 103, Parsons, from Morpeth, with 300 bushels grain, 49 trusses hay, 7 bags bran, 6 bundles sheepskins, 20 hides, 60 sheep.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

June 2.—Rose, steamer, 172, Pattison, for Morpeth, with sundries; William the Fourth, steamer, 54, Sullivan, for Wollongong, with sundries; Rosalind, 15, Bragg, for Broulee, in ballast; Victory, 19, Fisher, for Brisbane Water, with sundries; Trial, 23, Bamford, for Morpeth, with sundries; Highland Lass, 20, M'Kay, for Shoalhaven, with sundries; Currency Lass, 20, Ringland, for the Moruya River, with sundries; Opalia, 51, Easton, for the Richmond River, with sundries; Wave, 17, Jackson, for the Moruya River, with sundries; Venilia, 45, Chandler, for Camdenhaven, with sundries; Vixen, 45, Dixon, for the Richmond River, with sundries; Mermaid, 20, M'Guigan, for the Moruya River, with sundries; Black Swan, 11, Cosgrove, for Newcastle, in ballast.

EXPORTS.

June 2.—Regia, brig, 181 tons, Captain Johnson, for California: 3 bales blankets, 2 cases trousers, 1 case caps, 1 case and 1 bale shirts, 1 case vests, 1 bale coats, 2 cases millinery, 1 trunk boots and shoes, 13 cases oilman's stores, 2 cases tents, 7 firkins butter, 5 casks oatmeal, 3 cases curry powder, 2 cases sago, 2 pockets hops, 1 bale canvas, 1 bale tarpaulins, 1 cask tent furniture, 8 bundles fryingpans, 13 cases and 13 casks preserved meats, 1 case tweed trousers, 1 case farinaceous food, 2 cases cutlery, and opossum cloaks, R. Campbell, tertius; 50 barrels flour, 2 tierces tongues, 6 cases lemon syrup, 1 case lucifer matches, 12 boxes candles, 6 cases confectionary, 1 package tents, 3 boxes pipes, 4 casks hardware, 6 bundles spades, 3 cases bottled fruits, 2 casks Epsom salts, 3 casks castor oil, 3 cases fish sauces, 2 cases slops, 1 case glassware, 1 trunk boots and shoes, 5 jars linseed oil, 4 cases and 1 cask ironmongery, 14 packages drugs and oilman's stores, 2 cases gunpowder, H. N. Greenwell; 1 case saddlery, 1 case drapery, 1 case boots and shoes, 1 case cutlery, 1 case grindery, 2 cases leather and skins, W. Wyatt; 20 boxes window glass, T. Buckland; 2 crates and 1 bale patent tarpaulins, Cooper Brothers; 1 cask boots, C. Tibbey.

June 2.—Royal Sovereign, schooner, 160 tons, Captain Cadell, for Singapore: 522 ingots copper, H. Ferris.

June 2.—Wild Irish Girl, brig, 125 tons, Captain Baragwanath, for Adelaide: 1 package snuff, E. and D. M'Encroe; 2 hogsheads whiskey, 2 cases cigars, 20 bags pearl barley, 1 cask ink, 2 cases stationery, N. Giffard; 50 tons coals, 358 planks and 18 logs cedar, 1 case copper, S. Corcoran; 2 cases stoves, P. N. Russell; 5 cases matches, 92 cheeses, S. Johnstone; 3 bags saltpetre, 5 packages pipes, H. Dixson; 3 gigs, 1 crate bacon, J. M'Mah; 5 crates bacon, 1 case drugs, 1 beer engine, 1 package lead pipe, 6 pair gig shafts, 1 box lace, J. Billerwell; 2 cases yellow metal, 1 bag nails, Lane and Co.; 191 boards and 10 planks cedar, 8 cases turnery, J. Williams; 2 drays and harness, 2 horses, Robinson; 1 case furniture and hats, 1 bale saddlers' hair, W. Poole; 21 boxes fruit, G. M'Donald; 6 iron ploughs, 2 packages piping, 11 sheets iron, 1 copper boiler, 1 package hardware, 1 package fuller's earth, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 8 rolls sheet lead, 10 boxes candles, 40 boxes soap, J. Macnamara; 1 cask drugs, E. Youngman and Co.; 4 blacksmiths anvils, Bogue and Co.; 1 case tinware, 1 case tools, M. Bennett; 3 boilers, R. Jamison and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For Adelaide.—By the Phantom, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Tropic, (P.O.P.), and Julindur, to-morrow evening, at six.

The Australian, since leaving Sydney on the 4th March last, has obtained 320 barrels sperm oil. She reports having spoken on the 6th May the barque Woodlark, Smith, of Sydney, four and a half months out, with 270 barrels sperm oil. She reported the brig Genii, Oliver, as having touched at Howe's Island, six weeks out, clean; also the barque Pocklington, Bolger, six months out, with 120 barrels sperm oil. On the 21st April the Australian spoke the American ship Pembroke, with 200 barrels sperm oil since leaving Sydney on the 19th October.

The whaling brig Margaret has been taken on the slip to be re-coppered.

The brig Nautilus sailed from Newcastle, for Launceston, on Friday last.

Colonial Produce.—The following colonial produce has been received coastwise since last publication: Grain, 711 bushels, from Morpeth; 300 bushels, from the Manning.—Wheat, 200 bushels, from Kiama; 190 bags, from Wollongong; 26 bushels, from Shell Harbour; 450 bushels, from the Hunter; 430 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 600 bushels, from Broulee; 801 bushels, from Morpeth: in all, 2507 bushels and 190 bags.—Maize, 265 bushels, from Shoalhaven; 1043 bushels, from Morpeth; 54 bags, from the Clarence.—Barley, 60 bushels, from Shell Harbour; 220 bushels, from Morpeth.—Bran, 90 bags, from Morpeth.—Hay, 416 trusses, from Morpeth.—Potatoes, 4 tons, from Kiama; 3 tons, from Shoalhaven; 3 tons, from Twofold Bay; 12 tons, from Broulee: in all, 22 tons.—Tobacco, 6 boxes, 17 kegs; and 1 bale stems, from Morpeth.—Pigs, 140, from Morpeth; 9, from Kiama; 30, from Wollongong.—Rams, 11, from Morpeth.—Lambs, 14, from Morpeth.—Wool, 23 bales, from Morpeth; 66 bales, from Moreton Bay; 8 bales, from the Clarence: in all, 97 bales.—Tallow, 20 casks from Shoalhaven; 57 casks, from the Clarence, 37 casks and 5 hides, from Morpeth; 61 casks, from Twofold Bay; 6 tons and 243 casks, from Moreton Bay: in all, 50 tons, 418 casks, and 5 hides.—Hides, 79, from Shoalhaven; 212, from the Clarence; 201, from Moreton Bay; 139, from Twofold Bay; 285, from Morpeth: in all, 916.—Calfskins, 9, from Shoalhaven.—Sheepskins, 130, from Shoalhaven; 50, from Wollongong; 120, from Morpeth; 119 bundles, from the Clarence; 1300, and 14 bundles, from Twofold Bay: in all, 291 bundles and 1660 loose.—Leather, 1 side, from Wollongong.—Beef, 46 tierces from Shoalhaven.—Pork, 1 cask, from Twofold Bay.—Bacon, 4 sides, from Shoalhaven; 3 bales and 3 packages, from Morpeth.—Butter, 15 casks and 16 kegs, from Shoalhaven; 20 kegs, from Kiama; 80 kegs, from Wollongong; 15 tubs, from the Clarence.—Cheese, 10 cwt., from the Manning.—Honey, 4 cwt., from Shoalhaven.—Wine, 6 casks, from Morpeth.—Ale, 10 casks, from Wollongong.—Timber, 2400 feet, from Shell Harbour; 1200 pine, from Moreton Bay; 1000 feet sawn, from Wollongong; 12,000 feet cedar, and 500 feet rosewood, from the Manning; 22,000 feet cedar, from the Tweed: in all, 39,100 feet.—Shingles, 1,381,000 from Camden Haven.—Staves, 4500 from the Manning.—Coals, 657 tons, from Newcastle.—Sulphur, 4 casks, from Morpeth.—*Shipping Gazette.*

DIARY

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

June.		SUN rises	SUN sets	HIGH WATER morn	HIGH WATER even
4	MONDAY	7 5	4 55	7 3	7 24

Moon—Full, 8·32 a.m., June 6.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE

For the Benefit of Mrs. Guerin.

This Evening, June 4.

Mrs. Guerin begs to inform her friends and the public generally that her benefit takes place on the above evening, when she respectfully solicits a continuance of that kind patronage and support she has hitherto experienced.

The evening's entertainments will commence with the nautical drama, in three acts, (by the late J. T. Haines, Esq.,) and performed in London for upwards of 200 successive nights with unparalleled success, entitled MY POLL AND MY PARTNER JOE: Harry Halyard, Mr. Nesbitt; Joe Tiller, Mr. J. Howson; Watchful Waxend, Mr. F. Howson; Mary Maybud, Mrs. Guerin; Abigail Holdforth, Madame Torning. Pas de Duex, "La Sylphide," Miss Hart and Signor Carandini. To be followed by the third act of the BOHEMIAN GIRL. Thaddeus, Mr. J. Howson; Devilshoof, Mr. F. Howson; Arline, Mrs. Guerin. Scotch Pas de Deux, the Misses Griffiths. To conclude with the laughable farce entitled THE KING'S GARDENER. Galochard, Mr. F. Howson; Chevalier de Busey, Mr. J. Howson; Madame Galochard, Mrs. Chester.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1849.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE SCHEDULES.

There has just been printed, by order of the Council, a "Statement of the Amount intended to be appropriated in the year 1850, for the services and purposes named in the Schedule B, annexed to the Act 5 and 6 Victoria, chap. 76; presented to the Legislative Council by His Excellency the Governor pursuant to the 39th section of the said Act." This statement consists of a mere enumeration of the following sums total:—

Colonial Secretary and his Department	£7,000	0	0
Colonial Treasurer and his Department	5,000	0	0
Auditor-General and his Department	3,000	0	0
Executive Council	600	0	0
Pensions	664	1	3
	£16,264	1	3

With the exception of the last item, "Pensions," each of these sums is precisely the amount specified in the Schedule, neither more nor less. The presentation of such a document as this, which contains no information, and which is superseded by another procedure directed by the Act, appears to us to be a mere idle ceremony, in which we can discover neither sense nor drift. It is, however, as its title recites, a ceremony imposed upon the Governor by Parliament, and with which His Excellency has no power to dispense. Its superfluity will be seen on reference to the clause preceding the one in which it is required.

In section 38 it is enacted, "that *accounts in detail* of the expenditure of the several sums of £33,000 (Schedule A), £18,600 (B), and £30,000 (C), hereinbefore granted, *and of every part thereof*, shall be laid before the Legislative Council within thirty days next after the beginning of the session after such expenditure shall have been made." And then comes section 39, enacting "that within thirty days after the beginning of the first session of the Legislative Council in each year, the Governor shall make known by Message to the Legislative Council the amount of the sums intended to be appropriated out of the said sum of £18,600 to the several services and purposes named in the said Schedule B for the service of the year then next ensuing." What end is to be answered by this lumped statement beforehand, when a statement is to be given subsequently in detail, is the problem we cannot solve.

And indeed what end is to be answered even by the statement in detail? It gratifies curiosity, certainly, as showing what has been done with the money; but as the Council have no power either to revise the round estimate or to criticise the detailed expenditure, the whole affair is a mere farce. At the *beginning* of the year, the Colonial Secretary tells the Council that, without asking their leave, he is going to spend £7000; the Colonial Treasurer that, also without leave asked, he is going to spend £5,000; and the Auditor-General that, also without asking, he is going to spend £3,000; or £15,000 among the three. And at the *end* of the year, these functionaries tell the Council that they have fulfilled their promise, and have spent the cash so and so. Better they had said nothing about it; for in thus parading their independence of legislative grants, and their irresponsibility to legislative inquisition, they do but twit the legislature with its helplessness, and exasperate the public mind against the tyranny by which such doings have been legalized.

This reference once more to the great blot of our Constitution-Act has recalled the anomalous fact, that while the Council possess certain powers over Schedule A, they possess none whatever over Schedule B; and that while the latter is ostentatiously obtruded upon their attention in the shape of a lumped and intangible estimate, the latter is not brought before them at all until after the money has been expended. The 38th section enacts, with reference to Schedule A, that the salaries of the Governor, Superintendent, (of Port Phillip,) and Judges, shall be those respectively set against their several offices in the said Schedule, "*until altered by any bill* passed by the Legislative Council, and assented to by Her Majesty;" but with reference to Schedule B, it enacts, that the sums appropriated to any of the services named in that Schedule, may be lawfully varied by "*the Governor.*" Here we have inconsistency and caprice double-distilled.

The crying grievance of this enormous Civil List, amounting to one-third of our entire revenue from taxes, will surely not be retained in the new Constitution about to be bestowed upon us by Earl Grey. If it be, his lordship will be entitled to no thanks for whatever boon the Constitution may in other respects concede. Let us hope he will see the injustice inflicted upon us by Lord Stanley, and take the opportunity, which his new measure will present, of affording us adequate though tardy redress.

The Supplement to this morning's *Herald* contains a Review (first part) of Captain Sturt's new work; a letter on Wine Growing, and other Original Correspondence and Miscellaneous Extracts.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

NOTICES OF MOTION AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Tuesday, June 5.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Mr. Martin to move, That an Address be presented to his Excellency the Governor, requesting that he will cause to be laid upon the table of this House copies of all correspondence which may have taken place between the Governor and Messrs. Kerr and Suttor, respecting the leave of absence given to Mr. Kerr in the year 1847, and the appointment of Mr. Suttor in his place as Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.
2. Mr. Nichols to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and consolidate the Laws relating to Seamen in the Merchant Service of the colony of New South Wales, and for keeping a register of seamen belonging to ships registered in the said colony.
3. Mr. Cowper to move that a Committee be appointed to inquire and report as to the state of the Gaol at Darlinghurst.
4. Mr. Darvall to move for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Gas Company's Act.
5. Mr. Cowper to move, That the Sydney Railway Company Bill be referred, for consideration and report, to a Select Committee, to consist of the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary, Mr. J. Macarthur, Mr. Murray, Mr. Speaker, Mr. Lamb, Mr. Suttor, and Mr. Cowper.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Works of Art Bill; second reading.

Wednesday, June 6.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. Mr. Martin to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate Distresses for Rent.
2. Mr. Martin to move for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate proceedings before Justices of the Peace, in their Summary Jurisdiction.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. Consideration of Governor's Message No. 15, respecting Dry Dock.
2. Gunpowder Bill; second reading.
3. Lunatics Bill; second reading.
4. Party Processions Bill; second reading.
5. Consideration of Governor's Message No. 9, with Hawkers' and Pedlers' Bill.
6. Consideration of Governor's Message No. 10, with Aboriginal Natives' Evidence Bill.
7. Administration of Criminal Law Bill; second reading.
8. Administration of Criminal Justice Bill; second reading.

Thursday, June 7.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

1. The Attorney-General to move for leave to bring in a Bill to consolidate and amend the Laws relating to the Licensing of Public Houses, and to regulate the Sale of Fermented and Spirituous Liquors in New South Wales.
2. Mr. Martin to move, That a Select Committee of this House be appointed to inquire into and report upon the working of the Insolvent Act, and the mode in which the Insolvent Court has been conducted since its first establishment.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

1. Misconduct of Coach Drivers' Bill; second reading.

Friday, June 8.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

1. Mr. Dangar to move, that an address be presented to His Excellency the Governor, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to extend the provisions of clauses 16 and 22 of the Government Regulations of the 29th March, 1848, to the public generally. Such regulations now giving a pre-emptive right to the leases of certain waste lands of the Crown, to a special class of persons only; which in the opinion of this Council is subversive of the public interest, and partial and oppressive towards the community.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. City Magistrates Bill; third reading.

Wednesday, June 20.

1. Courts of Requests and Petty Sessions Auction Bill; second reading.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Friday.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

BURGLARY AND ASSAULT.

John Williams was indicted for burglariously entering the dwelling-house of William Charles Cole, at Grafton, for stealing certain articles of wearing apparel belonging to the said Cole, and for assaulting one Ellen Cole, then being therein.

It appeared that on the night named in the information, the prosecutor was absent at his employment on a boiling down establishment, when his cousin, who slept at his hut, was awakened by some person moving there. This person was the prisoner, who finding the woman awake, seized her by the wrist, but after a few struggles she escaped from him, and succeeded in reaching her cousin. The latter returned with her to the hut, and found that the prisoner, who was gone, had effected an entrance by breaking down a slab. Some articles of clothing belonging to Cole were found near the prisoner's residence, but there was no proof that the prisoner had placed them there.

The Jury found the prisoner guilty under the count for assault, acquitting him of the burglary.

He was then sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

Saturday.

Before His Honor the Chief Justice.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Margaret Taylor, late of Windsor, sempstress, was indicted for having wilfully caused the death of her child, John Taylor, by ill-usage and by neglecting to furnish it with proper nourishment. A second count charged the prisoner with the manslaughter of her infant child, named John, an infant of nine days old.

The Attorney-General conducted the case for the Crown.

The prisoner, it appeared, was one of those persons who unfortunately gave way to habits of the most extreme intemperance, and while in this state are lost to every sense of humanity. On the 22nd of April, she went for liquor to the public-house of Mr. M'Quade, in Windsor, when Mr. M'Quade observing that the child which she had in her arms presented a most emaciated and deathlike appearance, called the attention of his wife to it. Mrs. M'Quade enquired of the prisoner whether the child had been baptized; and upon her replying in the negative, advised her to get him baptized immediately. She went away as if for this purpose, but returned instead to the place where she was living. Mr. M'Quade had very properly observed her motions, and procured, not only medical aid to the infant, but a clergyman to baptize him, by whom the infant was called John. Previous to this the prisoner and her child had been seen by several witnesses, the former being for the week in a state of intoxication, and the latter presenting a filthy and neglected appearance. When remonstrated with as to her ill conduct, she said that she wished the infant was dead. By one witness [illegible] the infant was [illegible] the floor in a [illegible] out drinking. According to the evidence of Drs. White and [illegible], the death of the infant was decidedly [illegible] by neglect, although he had been of a weak and sickly constitution from his birth; the stomach at the time of the *post mortem* examination was perfectly empty. Several of the witnesses for the Crown gave the prisoner a very good character, not only as to general conduct, but as to humanity and kindness to children, and it appeared that it was only since she had given way to excessive intemperance that her character had been so much changed for the worse. The prisoner appeared to be an intelligent female.

The prisoner, who appeared to be deeply affected, offered no defence beyond a most solemn assertion that she had never intended to harm her child; the wish for its death she said was uttered thoughtlessly, and without the slightest idea that the wish would be prophetic.

Sir Alfred Stephen briefly summed up. It was not necessary, he said, that the prisoner should have wished the child or even that she should have been aware that its death was near. If through drunkenness or any other cause a woman neglected to provide her child with the necessary food for the sustentation of life, she would be guilty of manslaughter, for the very nature of the crime was homicide by neglect. The first case which he had tried as a Judge, and which he should ever remember, was that of a young woman who was accused of having caused the death of her child by drinking to such an excess as to poison the milk from which the infant derived its sustenance, and upon this charge she was convicted of manslaughter.

The Jury, after having retired for about a quarter of an hour, found a verdict of not guilty.

The prisoner, being a ticket-of-leave holder, was discharged from the bar, and taken into custody by the police. His Honor strongly urged upon the prisoner the necessity of more temperate habits in future, and stated that the Government would act wisely in keeping her for a year in custody.

The other children of the prisoner had, it appeared, been sent to the Orphan School.

STEALING IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Robert Leary, James Cowan, and William Knight, were indicted for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel from the house of Mr. Gordon, in Fort-street, on the 16th of March last.

The articles consisted of wearing apparel belonging to a young lady who resided on the premises. An entrance had been effected through one of the windows which was unfastened, and the thieves got clear off with their plunder. The goods were found in the possession of a man named Hall, residing in King-street, who stated that he had purchased them for thirty shillings from Leary, (the value put upon them by the owner being £6.) The other prisoners were said by Hall to have been along with Leary at the time, although not present at the actual sale. From this information the three prisoners were taken and were committed for trial along with Hall himself, who was charged with receiving. The statements of Hall, however, were voluntarily and promptly made, and he deposed very readily to these circumstances at the trial. A man named Wilkinson, who had been admitted as an approver, declared that the prisoners had offered the goods to him for sale, and as he was unable to buy them, had told him that, if he could procure a purchaser, he should be admitted to a share in the proceeds. The stolen articles were at this time hid in a quarry near the Flag Staff. This witness was also with the prisoners, according to his own account, when they drank with Hall after the sale.

The prisoners, and particularly Leary, cross-examined the witnesses at considerable length, and it was elicited from Hall, that Leary alone came to him, and the others joined them in the street when they were going to procure some drink. The witness Wilkinson also appeared upon his own showing to have been over and over again convicted. He also stated most positively that he had known the prisoner Cowan at Norfolk Island, whereas the latter declared most solemnly that he never was there, and desired that the records might be searched for the purpose of ascertaining the fact.

His Honor having summed up, the Jury found a verdict of guilty against all the prisoners on the count for larceny.

They were then remanded for sentence.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

BURGLARY.

William Reardon, late of Drayton (Moreton Bay), was indicted for that he, on the 8th day of April last, burglariously entered the house of one William Horton, of Drayton, and stole and carried away certain orders therefrom.

The Solicitor-General conducted the case.

William Horton, licensed publican of Drayton, sworn, deposed—that on the night of the 8th April last, his house was fastened up as usual at about the hour of ten o'clock; he had at that time a box on the premises containing orders and money to the amount of from £100 to £120; it was safe on a shelf in the bar that night; the next morning he discovered that the house had been entered by cutting out a pane of glass from one of the windows, and unfastening the window through the aperture thus made; the box containing the money was gone; the orders produced were two that were in the box when stolen.

—— Meehan, publican, at Drayton, deposed,—that the orders produced were presented to him by the prisoner, and were cashed by witness; there was another man in company with the prisoner when he presented the order, and the prisoner gave the change of the first order to that man; on presenting the second order Meehan, told him it was one that had been stolen from Horton. He replied he knew nothing about it, but had received it from the other man to cash for him; but the other man denied having given prisoner the order.

The prisoner, in defence, stated that he had received the order from the other man; and called

Stephen Doyle, police constable, Drayton, who deposed, that the prisoner since his apprehension had always asserted that he received the orders from a man called Jack, who however denied having given them to him.

The prosecutor, on being re-called by his Honor, could not swear that the box was taken before six o'clock, as he did not miss it till eight.

His Honor summed up, and the Jury, without quitting the box, acquitted the prisoner, who was discharged.

STEALING FROM A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Thomas William Rasely was indicted for that he, on the 17th day of May last, did steal one £1 note, and silver money to the amount of £2, from the house of one William Jones, at Liverpool, in the colony of New South Wales.

The Solicitor-General conducted the case for the prosecution. The prisoner was undefended.

Rebecca Jones, wife of William Jones, deposed that she had put a £1 note and two pounds worth of silver into a box, which box was put into the trunk kept in a room in her house up stairs. The box was safe on the 16th May last; was missed on the 22nd; the note that was stolen was endorsed by Mr. Rowan, auctioneer, of Liverpool. A note similar to the one lost was passed by the prisoner at Lackey's public house; the prisoner was in the habit of coming to her house, but she had never seen him up stairs; he came on the 17th May, but stopped only a few minutes; after the prisoner was gone, the witness went out, and remained from home a considerable time. Other evidence was called to prove the identity of the note which the prisoner was sworn to have passed at Lackey's public house. Mrs. Lackey swore positively to receiving the note from the prisoner.

The prisoner, in defence, denied having passed the note at Lackey's, and said there was a witness who could prove it.

His Honor briefly summed up, and the Jury after a short deliberation returned a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced in lieu of seven years transportation, to be worked on the roads or public works for three years.

His Honor asked the prosecutor, William Jones, if he required restitution of the note, and on being answered in the affirmative, the note was handed to him, but, in consequence of a [illegible] his [illegible] whe[illegible] valua[illegible] and gave value for it, under circumstances which involved no suspicion, such party was entitled to keep the consideration. Lackey had given change for the note, and not only did he and his wife, and niece, who had been examined, appear most respectable people, but not a shadow of suspicion could rest upon them for changing the note—it therefore legally belonged to him. The prosecutor immediately gave up the note to Lackey; but his Honor, in reparation of the precipitancy with which he had made his former order, presented Jones with a one-pound note.

MURDER.

Neil Johnson and Sarah Johnson were indicted for, that they, at Parramatta, on the 25th April last, on the body of Sarah Johnson the younger, an infant of the age of three years, did make an assault, and did feloniously burn, kill, and slay, the said Sarah Johnson the younger, in consequence of the respective prisoners being in a continued state of intoxication.

The prisoners were arraigned only to enable the Court to compel the attendance of one of the witnesses in the case (William Byrnes), who had refused to attend. The recognizances of the said William Byrnes were estreated, and the case remanded till Monday.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO MURDER.

John Clarke was indicted for that he, on the 4th day of March, 1849, on the body of one William Luther, did make an assault, and did wound and bruise the said William Luther, with intent to murder him.

The Solicitor-General conducted the case for the Crown; Mr. Purefoy appeared for the defence.

William Luther sworn: Was a ticket-of-leave holder for the district of Braidwood; remembered, on a Sunday in March, seeing the prisoner at Pearson's public-house, on the Parramatta Road; it was before sundown; was driving a wool-team from Braidwood to Sydney; had taken his bullocks out of his dray to give them water; he (witness) then went into Pearson's house and called for some ale, and treated the prisoner to some of it; he then drove away his team, and was accompanied on the road by the prisoner; the prisoner had no team with him; he walked with witness some distance; he asked me for a glass, and I went into a public-house, and treated him to a glass of wine; witness did not remain there long, and left the house alone; after he had gone a short distance his team stuck in the road, and after a short time the prisoner came up with him; he had then his bullocks out of the dray; the prisoner wanted to assist to get the dray out of the mud, but witness said he would wait till morning; prisoner asked witness to lie down in his bed if he was tired, as it would be better than lying on the ground; witness refused to do so, and laid down on the ground. Witness had nearly fallen asleep when the prisoner hit him on the temple with something hard, and the wound bled; witness jumped up, and cried out, and tried to seize a man who was close to him; the prisoner was the only person near, but could not swear who struck the blow; saw two men coming up, and the prisoner then ran away; one of the two was constable Ryan, who went in pursuit of the prisoner; the other man and witness went to a house to which constable Ryan shortly after returned; and shortly after that the prisoner came to the door, and was apprehended by Ryan.

Michael Ryan, constable in the Parramatta police force; Remembered the night of Sunday, the 4th March; the prisoner came to his house that night about eleven o'clock; witness was gone to bed, but came down and let prisoner in; prisoner asked him if he wanted a good bargain, as he had something worth £200, which he would let him have for £50; witness asked him what it was, and he said 16 bales of wool coming from Goulburn; that he would set the old man who was in charge of it to sleep, and asked witness if he had any laudanum; witness said, no; prisoner then went away, and witness sent for a man named William Fletcher, with whom he followed the prisoner; when they had got about half a mile on the Liverpool Road, they met the prisoner, who wished them good night, and they then returned to the house of witness; shortly after the prisoner came to the door, and Fletcher was placed on the sofa behind the door; the prisoner then said, the team was stuck in the mud, and asked witness if he had a horse and cart to remove the wool; witness said he had not, and prisoner said he did not know what scheme to adopt to get rid of the old man, as he did not like to knock him on the head; he then went away, and witness and Fletcher started across the bush together to the team, about three-quarters of a mile from the house of witness; they concealed themselves, and heard the prisoner and the old man talking something about the bullocks; the old man then went and lay down, and shortly after he sung out "murder, murder;" witness and Fletcher also sung out murder, and ran to the spot where the old man was; he said he had been hit twice, and showed the witness his marks, and the way the prisoner ran; witness and Fletcher went in pursuit, but did not meet with the prisoner; saw no person on the road but the prisoner and the old man; witness then left Fletcher with the old man, and went home as fast as he could; after he had been at home a few minutes, Fletcher and the old man came in; and shortly after, the prisoner came to the door, when witness took him into custody.

Fletcher corroborated the previous evidence.

Mr. Purefoy addressed the Jury for the defence at some length, and His Honor having summed up, the Jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of guilty; and the prisoner was sentenced to be worked on the roads for eight years.

HORSE STEALING.

George Jones was indicted, for that he, on the 12th day of March last, did steal one mare, the property of one Thomas Moreton.

The Solicitor-General conducted the case for the Crown; Mr. Purefoy defended the prisoner.

Thomas Moreton sworn: Resided at Camperdown, near Sydney; on the 10th March last, turned out a mare, branded PL on the left shoulder, into a paddock near Grose Farm, with three other horses; witness missed her from the paddock on Monday, the 12th March; saw the mare on the following Sunday in the custody of Riley, a mounted policeman; had seen the prisoner before; never sold the mare to prisoner, or to any person, or ever gave any person any authority to take her away; the prisoner wanted to buy the mare at one time

Cross-examined by Mr. Purefoy: Had known the prisoner about three months; remembered his coming to his house one Sunday about three weeks before the mare was missed; he stopped all the day; had no conversation with him about the mare at that time; it was about seven weeks ago since he offered to buy the mare; did not know who he was at that time; met him at Lucas's public-house by chance; never rode a horse or mare belonging to the prisoner; never had any dealing in horses with the prisoner of any kind; never met the prisoner at Napthali's house; never asked him to ride any horse for him, and never went out to Botany with him; never saw the prisoner between the Sunday when he came to the house three weeks before the mare was stolen, and the day when she was stolen; turned the mare into the paddock on the evening of the 11th March himself.

Thomas Riley, mounted policeman, sworn: Deposed that he had apprehended the prisoner riding on the mare.

Mr. Purefoy addressed the jury for the defence, and

His Honor having summed up, the jury, without retiring, found a verdict of guilty, and the prisoner, in lieu of the sentence of transportation for ten years, was sentenced to be worked on the roads for five years. His Honor intimated that, in consideration of the good character given to the prisoner, if at the end of three years a certificate of exemplary conduct was sent in by the officers under whom he served, he would then recommend a remission of the remainder of the sentence.

The Court adjourned until ten o'clock this day.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Saturday.

Before [illegible], Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Knight, a special meeting was held. Mr. Rogers, on behalf of the assignee, examined several witnesses. In consequence of statements made by some of them, the Chief Commissioner issued a search warrant for the recovery of certain articles alleged to have been removed from the insolvent's premises, in King-street, to a house at Strawberry Hill; after which the meeting was adjourned until Monday (this day.)

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

This Day, June 4.—John Lord, a special meeting for the election of a trustee, at 10; William Newland, an adjourned single meeting, at half-past 10; William Hutchinson, an adjourned special meeting, at 11; Thomas Peate, an adjourned special meeting, to receive the report of the assignee, at 11; John T. Wilson, an adjourned special meeting, at 2; William Knight, adjourned special meeting, for examination, at half-past 2.

To-morrow, 5.—Robert Cooper, senior, a third meeting, at half-past 10; William Barclay, a single meeting, at half-past 11; William Nowlan, a single meeting, at noon; Patrick Hinchey, an adjourned meeting, for the decision of the Chief Commissioner, in the matter of insolvent's application for a certificate of discharge.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION. THIS DAY.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at 10 o'clock, 85 bales and cases of Manchester Goods.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 12 o'clock, Allotment of Land at St. Leonard's, North Shore, and Building Plot in the Town of Raymond Terrace.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Earthenware, Glass, Windsor Soap, Anchovies, Tuscan Bonnets, Vests, Navy Blankets, Hearth and other Rugs, Woollen Plaids, Accordions, Table Cloths, Silk Handkerchiefs, Cutlery, Brushware, and Cottage at Balmain.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, 223, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Wearing Apparel, &c.

Mr. W. G. Moore.—At the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Blacksmith's Bellows, Dray, Spring Van, Kitchen Range, Window Glass.

Mr. E. Salamon.—At the Circular Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Tallow, Sheepskins, Seconds Flour.

Ordination.—The Lord Bishop of Sydney held an ordination yesterday at St. Andrew's Church, when the Rev. Thomas Wilkinson was ordained Priest, and Mr. Thomas Druitt was admitted to Deacon's orders. Prayers were read by the Rev. George King. The candidates were presented by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Cumberland, who, with the Revds. J. B. Naylor and George King assisted in the imposition of hands. The Bishop delivered a very impressive address upon the nature, duties, and responsibilities of the different offices, taking for his text Matthew 28th chap. 19th verse, "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

Port Phillip.—We understand that Mr. Charles Campbell has proceeded to Port Phillip for the purpose of becoming a candidate for the vacancy in the Legislative Council, caused by the retirement of Dr. Palmer.

Court of Requests.—This Court will commence its ordinary sittings this day with a list of 256 cases. The thirty-pound Court on Monday next, with a list of 31.

Police Office.—The magistrates appointed for bench duty on Saturday were Mr. J. R. Wilshire, and Mr. A. F. Wilshire; only the first named gentleman fulfilled his engagement. Mr. Josephson took his seat at eight o'clock, to proceed with the charge of stealing money, preferred against John Terry Hughes, Henry Hughes, and John Kinnear, which lasted until one o'clock; in the other court, the bench was taken by Captain Innes, Mr. Miles, and Alderman Egan, and where the two latter were occupied until nearly six o'clock p.m. Mr. John Alexander and Mr. David Allan are the magistrates summoned for to-day (Monday.)

The Queen v. H. Hughes and Others.—This was a prosecution brought at the instance of one Donald Beatson, who, in his information, alleged, that on the 28th day of May, Henry Hughes, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, labourer; John Terry Hughes, of Sydney, aforesaid, labourer; and John Kinnear, of Sydney aforesaid, labourer; with force and arms, at Sydney aforesaid, the sum of £282 13s. 6d., in bank notes and silver, of the moneys, goods, and chattels of the said Donald Beatson, then and there being found, then and there did feloniously steal, take, and carry away. The case was called on for hearing at the Police Office on Friday last, before Mr. Josephson. Mr. Johnson appeared for the prosecution, Mr. Brennan for Henry Hughes and John Terry Hughes, and Mr. Nichols for John Kinnear. Mr. Johnson briefly stated the circumstances of the case out of which the charge arose, and the law applicable thereto, and then called Donald Beatson, who deposed that on the 28th May he saw Henry Hughes and Kinnear, at the office of the latter, in Elizabeth-street, where he went for the purpose of settling a transaction about some horses which he took to South Australia, and sold on the joint account of Henry Hughes and Mrs. Esther Hughes, the wife of the defendant John Terry Hughes; a balance of £282 13s. 6d. was coming to Henry Hughes; they told him they could not settle the account in the absence of J. T. Hughes, and appointed to meet him at Chambers's public-house for the purpose of arranging the affair; at half-past six he was at Chambers's, and so were J. T. Hughes and Kinnear, but Henry Hughes was not; Kinnear asked him if it was necessary for Henry Hughes to be present, to which witness replied that it was, as he would take nothing but Henry's receipt; witness produced the receipt he took from Mrs. Esther Hughes for the balance coming to her, and said that it should mention the amount paid; J. T. Hughes said that that was the point they now had to agree upon; after the arrival of Henry Hughes, and after some discussion, J. T. Hughes claiming £25 more than witness admitted was coming to them, J. T. Hughes said he would get his brother to come to witness's unreasonable terms; they agreed to take £282 13s. 6d. and to give a receipt in full of all claims; J. T. Hughes then commenced writing a receipt, and witness went away to bring the money; on his return with the money, consisting of five notes for £50 each, one for £20, two for £5, two for £1, and 13s. 6d. in silver, J. T. Hughes said "There's the receipt;" (the receipt produced ran in these terms—"I hereby acknowledge to receive the balance, as per other side, for self and Mrs. Hughes"); it had no signature; witness refused to pay the money on that receipt; J. T. Hughes then said, "My dear sir, here's the pen—write what you like and it shall be signed; witness took hold of the pen to write, when Kinnear said "Allow me, Mr. Beatson; just tell me what you want, and I will write it;" witness said he wanted nothing but what would make him safe—a receipt in full of all demands; Kinnear then wrote two receipts, one for £19, on account of the Shancamore horses, and the other for £263 13s. 6d. for the Maneroo horses: the two together for the sum of £282 13s. 6d.; Kinnear handed them over to witness, saying "Will these satisfy you?" after reading them witness said that they would satisfy him, and handed them to Henry Hughes for his signature; J. T. Hughes negociated the matter altogether for Henry Hughes, who did not object; when his brother said that witness should have anything signed he liked, he never spoke a word; when witness handed the receipt over to Henry Hughes, he (Henry) took hold of the pen, and then said "I should like to see your money first;" witness had kept his money in his pocket, and before he took it out he called in Chambers, the publican, to witness the payment; he then put the money on the table, £282 13s 6d.; Henry Hughes took the money, and counted it; as Hughes turned over the notes, witness counted it aloud that Chambers might hear the amount as well as see the notes; the instant that Henry Hughes turned over the last note, J. T. Hughes jumped up, and said, "Put the money in your pocket, Henry, and [illegible] no receipt;" Henry did so, and at the same time snatched at the two receipts lying on the table; witness snatched also, and got hold of one receipt, Henry Hughes getting the other; this (produced) is the receipt I got; one of those written by Kinnear, acknowledging the receipt of £263 13s. 6d., being the balance of the Maneroo horses sold at Adelaide, in full thereof, and in full of all demands; witness then asked for a receipt, when Henry Hughes said, "No, I'll give you no receipt; witness then said, "give me my money back again," when Henry Hughes replied, "I will give you no money—you have paid me none?" witness then jumped round the table to Henry Hughes, to take his money from him, and was in the act of [illegible] it, when Kinnear and Chambers interfered, one pushing him in front, and the other pulling behind; witness then went to his seat, and told Chambers that he was witness to Hughes having the money; Chambers said he paid no attention to the money—and that he thought he was called in to have a glass of grog; witness remained about a quarter of an hour, when finding he could get neither money nor receipt, he went away; he did not give the money to Henry Hughes, nor parted with his possession thereof; he laid it on the table because Henry Hughes wanted to see it; he never intended to let Hughes have it without obtaining from him in return a receipt in full of all demands; he did not pay the money to Hughes, nor would he unless he got both receipts signed by him (Henry Hughes); after leaving Chambers's, he went to Captain Innes's, but he was not at home. Cross-examined by Mr. Brenan: "Is that (handing a paper to the witness) the account you furnished?" Mr. Johnson objected to the question; whether that was or was not the account furnished by Beatson to the defendants was perfectly irrelevant to the matter at issue. They had no right to deprive his client of his money against his will; whether less or more than £282 13s. 6d. was due to them on the account, had nothing whatever to do with this case, where they were charged with having by trick and contrivance deprived Beatson of his money. Mr. Josephson decided that Beatson not having paid over the money—not having parted with his possession thereof the matter of account was foreign to the issue, and the question could not be put. By Mr. Brenan: "Were you to get any commission for selling these horses?" Mr. Johnson submitted this question was irrelevant, and to save time he objected to its being put. His client admitted that a sum of £282 odd was due to Henry Hughes, but Hughes had no claim upon those specific bank notes and the silver which his client laid upon the table. By the defendants' trick and pretence of promising to give such a receipt for his money as he required, he was induced to produce it. Whereupon they seized it and refused to give the *quid pro quo* bargained for. His Worship decided that the question was irrelevant; if an agent receives a sum of money for his principal, the money is his own and not his principal's. Cross-examination resumed: witness said he was employed by Hughes to sell horses for Mr. Hughes from the Maneroo station; the agreement was in writing; that paper (produced) is it; under the terms of that agreement he sold the horses. "How much did they sell for?" Mr. Johnson objected to this question on the same grounds as to the former, but the Bench decided against him; Mr. Johnson having allowed the agreement to be put in evidence and read, the question may now be put. Mr. Brenan then entered upon a long cross-examination as to the contents of the agreement, and as to the circumstances under which the alleged stealing by the defendants took place. All he (witness) demanded before he went away was a receipt in full for his money, such as that Kinnear drew out; Hughes did not offer to give him any kind of receipt; if he had offered to give a receipt for so much money, he (witness) would gladly have taken it when Hughes had the money in his pocket. The enquiry was then adjourned until eight o'clock on Saturday morning, when Mr. Nichols cross-examined the witness, but nothing particular was elicited. By the Bench: He would have been satisfied if he had got the two receipts which were drawn out by Kinnear, signed by Henry Hughes; all he required was the receipts which he expected to be given for the money. Mr. M'Phee, surgeon, gave evidence as to Beatson getting the money from him on Monday evening to pay to Hughes. This closed the case for the prosecution, but his Worship desired to hear what Chambers had to say, and had him called. His statement did not throw much light upon the transaction, though in some particulars it differed from the evidence given by Beatson.—Mr. Brenan and afterwards Mr. Nichols, submitted that Kinnear should be discharged—that there was not a tittle of evidence to criminate him, and that it was only justice that the other defendants should have the benefit of his version of the story, to prevent which alone, they considered, was the object of the prosecution in including him in the information. The Bench declined acceding. Mr. Brenan then addressed the Bench, after which Mr. Johnson claimed a right of reply on the law applicable to the case, but his Worship declined to hear him. Mr. Josephson, in deciding on the case, said that it was comprised in this part of the evidence—that all the parties had agreed to meet at Chambers's house for the purpose of settling and paying over the amount due on the horse transaction; and it was a strong feature in favour of the defendant, as sworn to in the declaration of the plaintiff, that he himself (aware, as he swears he was, of the character of the defendants,) called Chambers in to witness the paying over of the money to Hughes. This evidence, brought forward by the plaintiff, so far from proving criminality on the part of the defendants made for their defence. It was evidently the intention of the plaintiff to have a settlement with the defendants; but doubting their honesty, he called in Chambers to witness the payment, and the receipt for the money was by the plaintiff's showing the only matter in dispute. The case must therefore be dismissed, and it was accordingly dismissed.

Port Macquarie Magistrates.—On Saturday (26th) in Chambers His Honor Mr. Justice Manning granted a writ of *certiorari* on the application of Mr John Dillon, solicitor, against Captain Geary, Colonel Gray, Captains Waugh and Jobling, and Major Innes, five magistrates forming the Port Macquarie Bench, in consequence of their having, at the instance of the Clerk of the Bench at Port Macquarie, recently compelled Captain Oldrey to enter into sureties to be of *good behaviour*, whereas, if they, as Justices of the Peace, had any right at all to interfere in the matter, it could only have been, as was alleged, to compel Capt. Oldrey to *keep the peace* towards the clerk in question.

Wool.—Erratum.—In the account sales of wool at London, which appeared in Saturday's *Herald*, an error occurred in the sale by J. T. Simes and Co., ex Pestonjee Bomanjee, from Sydney: S in diamond over LS, 42 bales at 1s. 2d., should be 1s. 4d.

We are requested by Mr. Stubbs to call the attention of the public to his sale of two valuable allotments in the township of St. Leonard's, North Shore, and Raymond Terrace, at the Mart, King-street, this day, at 12 o'clock.—*Communicated.*

We are requested by Mr. Richard Fawcett to direct the attention of drapers and buyers of drapery to his extensive sale of Manchester Goods, ex Josephine, to commence at half past ten precisely. *For particulars see advertising columns.—Communicated.*

California.—The *Washington Union* contains a letter from Lieutenant Larkin, dated Monterey, November 16, received at the State Department, containing further information of the previous despatches, public and private, and far outstripping all other news in its exciting character. The gold was increasing in size and quality daily. Lumps were found weighing from 1lb. to 2lbs. Several had been heard of weighing as high as 16lb., and one 25lbs. Many men who were poor in June were worth 30,000 dollars by digging and trading with the Indians. 100 dollars a day is the average amount realized daily from July to October. Half the diggers were sick with fevers, though not many deaths had occurred among them. The Indians would readily give an ounce of gold for a common calico shirt—others were selling for 10 dollars each in specie. The gold region extends over a tract of 300 miles, and it was not known that it did not extend 1000. A letter from Commodore Jones states, that many of the petty officers and men had deserted, and gone in search for gold. He adds, the Indians were selling

gold at 30s. the ounce. Many vessels were deserted by captain, cook, and seamen; the ship Isaac Walton offered disbanded soldiers 60 dollars a month to go to Callao, which was refused. She was supplied by government sailors. All the naval vessels in the coast were short of hands. Nearly the whole of the 3rd Artillery had deserted. Provisions were scarce and high; board, 4 dollars a-day; washing, 6 dollars a dozen. Merchants' clerks get from 2000 to 3000 dollars a-year.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—Allow me, through the medium of your valuable journal, to correct a statement made by Mr. J. L. Daly, a passenger by the Windsor mail on the morning the robbery was committed. The words he says I uttered when the bushrangers attacked the guard were not (as he states) "let him alone, he belongs to the coach;" but "he or I have no money nor anything except what we work hard for." This took place before Mr. Daly was ordered to get out. With reference to a guard—the mail carries no guard; the man who attends the coach is merely a groom kept for the purpose of attending to the horses at the last stage in Sydney. When the proprietors tendered to carry an armed guard, Government would not allow a sufficient sum to do so. It is not with the proprietors nor with me that the fault lies, but with the Government. There has been so many reports in circulation about *the mail robbery*, I feel myself in duty bound to self and proprietors to make the above statement.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES LOWE,
Driver of the Windsor Mail.

Sydney, June 2.

MARRIED.

By special license, at Grose Cottage, Frederick's Valley, on the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. P. P. Agnew, Edward Brooking Cornish, Esq., of Terramungamin, to Margaret, second daughter of Thomas Raine, Esq.

HUNTER'S RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

UNCLAIMED PACKAGES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, unless the undermentioned packages, which have been for upwards of twelve months in the Company's Stores, at Sydney, be removed, and the charges due thereon paid, within one month from this date, they will be sold by public auction:—

1 Trunk, addressed Archibald Miller
1 Package bedding, addressed J. Keefe, Sydney
1 Case sundries, addressed Sydney Hall
3 Boxes sundries, addressed to the care of Roberts, Castlereagh-street
1 Gun, for Agincourt

The following have no address:—

3 Boxes type
7 Ploughshare wings
1 Box chain
1 Barrel sour ale
1 Box glass
1 Barrel sour wine
2 Trunks sundries
1 Keg colonial tobacco
1 Quarter-cask
2 Tea-chests, containing a little tea
1 Carpet bag and 2 bags wool
6 Boxes and 1 case sundries
1 Glass case
1 Case spurs and stirrup irons
1 Case boots.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.
H.R.S.N. Co's. Wharf, May 14. 7916

PIANOFORTE RAFFLE.

THE Raffle for the above beautiful instrument (quite new) will take place THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock precisely; two shares are undisposed of; four shares reserved for sweepstakes at 2s 6d. each.

Music Saloon, 461, George-street. 9223

GENTLEMEN

ARE respectfully reminded of the *Great Saving* they may effect by giving their

ORDERS FOR WINTER CLOTHING

at PITE AND PRESTON'S during the *present month* as per previous advertisements, where also the stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is well worthy the attention of the public.

THEIR FASHIONABLE OVERCOATS

at 27s. 6d., 30s. and 35s., are unequalled out *of London*.

The exact amount of saving may be ascertained by comparing the present prices with the regular list which still remains in the

TAILORING DEPARMENT.

TERMS—CASH.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street. 9199

GREAT SALE OF DRAPERY,

(FOR THE PRESENT MONTH ONLY.)

In consequence of the

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN PITE AND PRESTON.

ALL buyers of Drapery, Clothing, Slops, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Bonnets, Ribbons, Mantelets, Visites, Paletots, and Fancy Goods (whether for home consumption or exportation), will do well to embrace the opportunity of purchasing, during the present month,

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

Ever offered to the Australian Public.

The Premises will be closed on the 28th of this month (June), to prepare the then remaining stock

FOR SALE BY AUCTION,

Which will take place on the 3rd and 4th DAYS OF JULY.

Further particulars and a revised list of prices will appear in future advertisements.

TERMS—CASH.

Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

June 2. 9198

TO THE LADIES.

JUST OPENED.

TWO Trunks French Boots and Shoes, by Hubert (de Paris)
Two ditto ditto Shoes, bronze, Spanish patent
One ditto ditto Slippers, velvet, carpet, Venetian, fur lined
Two ditto ditto Boots, by Homan and Company, consisting of Adelaide channels, cloth, and patent seal boots
Two ditto ditto Boots, cloth, golashed, double soles, to lace and button (by James Davies and Co.)
Two ditto ditto Shoes, double soles, patent
Two ditto ditto ditto, lasting, patent, and Spanish
French and English white and black satin Shoes, from 5s. upwards

V. P. has the pleasure to announce to his customers, that he will receive monthly invoices of French and English Boots and Shoes, which will enable him to sell them at a small profit.

VICTOR PROTOIS,
9173 311, Pitt-street.

MADAME PROTOIS has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies of Sydney and its vicinity, that she has just opened a case of French millinery, consisting of silk and velvet bonnets, drawn and plain, quite new style; head dresses, in flowers and blond, and other fancy materials; gold and silver flowers, &c., of the newest and most fashionable style.

N.B.—Mourning always ready made, to suit all parties.

Wedding orders executed on the shortest notice. 9174

TO TALLOW BOILERS, BEEF SALTERS, &c.

100 ENGLISH-MADE PUNCHEONS
100 Ditto ditto ale and porter hogsheads
100 Oak beef tierces

Colonial wood tierces and tallow casks for sale by the undersigned.

JOHN WILLIAMS.
Cooperage, Lower George-street, opposite the site of the Old Gaol. 9170

TO LEND—secured by mortgage on city property yielding an adequate rental, the sum of Four Hundred Pounds. Apply to

ALLAN M'GAA.
Queen-street, May 19. 8344

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS.

TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVEN (277) CASES, BALES, AND PACKAGES OF GOODS, HOSIERY, SLOPS, SHOES, &c., &c.

Ex Sydney, and Mary White.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY most respectfully invite the attention of their friends and the public at large, to the following list of New Goods, now landing, forming unquestionably the largest and most attractive lot of goods ever offered at one time in New South Wales.

These goods having, as usual, been selected by their own buyer, from the best English and Foreign Markets, the proprietors confidently recommend them to the notice of all classes of purchasers.

Case No. 813—
45 Pieces 3-4 and 6-4 handsome gala plaids

Case No. 814—
60 Rich printed Cashmere dresses
25 Ditto ditto ditto ditto, real French

Case No. 815—
23 Satin striped and brocaded Cashmere dresses
20 Novelties in evening dresses
30 Embroidered muslin robes

Case No. 816—
10 Cartoons containing 55 new cloaks, in tweed, bath cloth, velvet, satin, and moire, &c., &c.

Case No. 817—
40 Pieces 3-4 hard worsted clan tartans

Case No. 818—
12 Pieces 8-4 all wool gala plaids
8 „ 8-4 checked Bath cloakings

Case No. 819—
20 Satin checked tweed dresses
10 Pieces tweed cloakings
10 „ check flannels

Case No. 820—
40 Pieces fine Coburg cloths, assorted colours

Case No. 821—
38 Pieces French twills, assorted colours

Case No. 822—
42 Pieces coloured Orleans cloth, assorted colours

Case No. 823—
42 Pieces ditto ditto

Case No. 824—
36 Pieces 6-4 coloured alpaccas, fine assorted colours

Case No. 825—
24 Pieces silk striped Coburgs, various

Case No. 826—
24 Pieces brocades and checks, various

Case No. 827—
26 Pieces black Orleans and alpaccas

Case No. 828—
22 Pieces black Coburgs

Case No. 829—
12 Pieces black French twills
6 „ black Parramatta cloths

Case No. 830—
12 Pieces real French merinos, assorted colours

Case No. 830½—
10 Pieces black and coloured French merinos

Case No. 831—
14 Ends fine French cashmeres

Case No. 832—
13 Pieces coloured and black silk velvets

Case No. 833—
16 Pieces coloured German velvets

Case No. 834—
15 Pieces black German velvets

Case No. 835—
Striped, checked, and glacé gros black satinettes, and ducapes

Case No. 837—
Black glacé silks, black, white, and coloured mories; black levantines, black, white, and coloured sarsnets

Case No. 838—
Velvet and satin reticules, beaded and spangled neck ties, fancy cuffs and bands, various embroidered and satin aprons, fancy neck ties, &c., &c.

Case No. 839—
600 Rolls fancy bonnet and cap ribbons

Case No. 840—
160 Rolls rich bonnet ribbons

Case No. 841—
860 Rolls bonnet ribbons, from 4½d. yard

Case No. 842—
Mourning gauze and satin cap ribbons, brédes, and goffered goods

Case No. 843—
8 Cartoons real French flowers, sprigs and bonnets

Case No. 844—
10 Cartoons embroidered habit shirts and collars

Case No. 845—
300 Dozen real French kid gloves, black, white, and coloured

Case No. 846—
Silk hosiery and gloves

Case—847.
Assorted men's, women's, and children's woollen gloves

Case No. 848—
65 Dozen white cotton hose

Case No. 849—
72 Dozen ditto ditto ditto

Case No. 850—
80 Dozen women's black cotton hose

Case No. 851—
Ladies' black cashmere, mohair, merino, and worsted hose

Case No. 852—
White merino and lambswool hose

Case No. 853—
Men's grey, white, and clerical merino and lambswool hose

Case No. 854—
Men's merino and lambswool half hose

Case No. 855—
Men's Shetland, Aberdeen, frame knit, and worsted half hose

Case No. 856—
Men's merino vests and pants

Case No. 857—
Men's lambswool vests and pants

Case No. 858—
Striped, white, and blue Guernseys
White and blue Jerseys
White and blue navy ditto

Case No. 859—
Indiarubber and silk braces

Case No. 860—
Single and double end cotton braces

Case No. 861—
Children's tartan and royal worsted socks assorted

Case No. 862—
Children's white and grey lambswool socks

Case No. 863—
Children's white and grey merino socks

Case No. 864—
220 Dozen men's brown cotton hose

Case No. 865—
160 Dozen men's fine brown half hose

Case No. 866—
148 Dozen grey and brown cotton half hose

Case No. 867—
40 Dozen white longcloth shirts, linen fronts, collars, &c., &c.

Case No. 868.
40 Dozen superior longcloth shirts, made to order, &c.

Case No. 869—
20 Dozen white longcloth shirts, cheap to medium

Case No. 870—
20 Dozen ditto ditto

Case No. 871—
30 Dozen fancy regatta shirts, large sizes and fast colours

Case No. 872—
30 Dozen ditto ditto washed, in boxes

Case No. 873—
40 Dozen striped regattas, fast colours

Case No. 874—
40 Dozen ditto ditto, very heavy, fast colours

Case No. 875—
220 Pieces 6-4 white and coloured soft jaconnet

Case No. 876—
36 Pieces 36 inch domestic shirtings

Case No. 877—
25 Pieces 36 inch shirting longcloth

Case No. 878—
25 Pieces ditto ditto ditto

Case No 879—
15 Pieces 72 and 90 inch sheeting callicoes

Case No. 880—
52 Pieces 4-4 rough hollands

Case No. 881—
48 Pieces 4-4 dressed hollands

Case No. 882—
40 Pieces 7-8 and 4-4 Irish linens, warranted mill spun

Case No. 883—
8-4 and 10-4 Diapers and damasks in the piece

Case No. 884—
6-4 to 10-18 Double damask cloths
5-8, 3-4, and 7-8 table napkins

Case No. 885—
400 Dozen Irish and French cambric Pocket handkerchiefs

Case No. 886—
8-4, 10-4, and 12-4 Linen sheetings

Case No. 887—
54 Pieces 7-8 Handsome dark prints

Case No. 888—
15 Pieces 7-8 Fancy cottage stripes

Case No. 889—
100 Dozen fancy Tartan and wool handkerchiefs

Case No. 890—
150 8-4 and 9-4 Knitted and plaid wool shawls

Case No. 891—
Paisley, Norwich, and bordered shawls

Case No. 892—
8 Cartoons embroidered tarlatan, berége, and taffetas robes

Case No. 893—
30 Rich gauze, blond, and lace evening dresses

Case No. 894—
15 Pieces French merinos, at 3s. 6d. per yard

Case No. 895—
60 Pieces India printed corahs

Case No. 896—
56 Pieces British printed corahs

Case No. 897—
50 Pieces extra rich printed corahs

Case No. 898—
80 Dozen assorted fancy ducape and satin bands

Case No. 899—
Black ducape, Brussels, barathea, and satin handkerchiefs

Case No. 900—
Gent's silk underclothing, silk night caps, braces, stocks, opera ties, &c.

Case No. 901—
Ladies' merino underclothing, merino hosiery, cashmere gloves, &c.

Case No. 902—
Gent's full dress white shirts
Ditto ditto stocks and handkerchiefs, in embroidered muslin, and rich white brocaded satins, silk hosiery, and kid gloves, &c.

Bale No. 1648—
16 Pieces real Welsh flannel

Bale No. 1649—
12 Pieces imitation Welsh flannel

Bale No. 1650—
13 Pieces imitation Welsh flannel

Bale No. 1651—
18 Pieces merino and Lancashire ditto

Bale No. 1652—
14 Pieces black and white domett

Bale No. 1653—
4 Pieces white and checked collar cloth
10 Ditto stout house flannel

Bale No. 1654—
50 Pieces 7-8 rich fancy prints

Bale No. 1655—
50 Pieces 7-8 Victoria blue prints

Bale No. 1656—
50 Pieces 7-8 Chintz prints

Bale No. 1657—
50 Pieces 7-8 fancy plate prints

Bale No. 1658—
50 Pieces 9-8 fancy French plate prints

Bale No. 1659—
50 Pieces real French plate prints

Bale No. 1660—
30 Pieces 9-8 chocolate prints

Bale No. 1661—
25 Pieces 9-8 blue, brown, and chocolate prints

Bale No. 1662—
25 Pieces 9-8 French plate prints

Bale No. 1663—
25 Pieces 5-4 purple prints

Bale No. 1664—
25 Pieces 5-4 purple prints

Bale No. 1665—
25 Pieces 5-4 lilac prints

Bale No. 1666—
60 Pieces 5-4 Hoyle's purple prints

Bale No. 1667—
22 Pieces 5-4 Hoyle's fancy prints

Bale No. 1668—
60 Pieces 7-8 printed furnitures

Bale No. 1669—
60 Pieces 7-8 printed striped furnitures

Bale No. 1670—
40 Pieces 7-8 rich chintz furnitures

Bale No. 1671—
44 Pieces satin striped furnitures

Bale No. 1672—
100 Pairs 8-4 stout medium blankets

Bale No. 1673—
100 Pair 9-4 stout medium blankets

Bale No. 1674—
100 Pair 9-4 super blankets

Bale No. 1675—
100 Pair 9-4 super stout blankets

Bale No. 1676—
60 Pair 10-4 stout medium blankets

Bale No. 1677—
60 Pair 10-4 ditto ditto

Bale No. 1678—
50 Pair 10-4 fine super blankets

Bale No. 1679—
60 Pair army blankets

Bale No. 1680—
60 Pair 11-4 medium blankets

Bale No. 1681—
60 11-4 real Witney blankets, for family use

Bale No. 1682—
50 Pair 12-4 stout medium blankets

Bale No. 1683—
50 Pair 12-4 Witney blankets

Bale No. 1684—
50 Pair 12-4 real Witney ditto, for family use

Bale No. 1685—
30 Pair 13-4 extra Witney blankets

Bale No. 1686—
30 Dozen blue serge shirts

Bale No. 1687—
30 Dozen blue baize and cloth ditto

Bale No. 1688—
20 Dozen scarlet serge shirts
10 Dozen ditto baize ditto

Bale No. 1689—
50 Blue pilot coats

Bale No. 1690—
50 Blue beaver coats, silk collars and cuffs

Bale No. 1691—
50 Drab and blue beaver coats, lined wool, &c.

Bale No. 1692—
80 Tweed and doeskin shooting coats

Bale No. 1693—
50 Drab and blue shepherds' coats, with capes and lined

Bale No. 1694—
30 Stout Witney ditto, with pearl buttons, for stockmen

Bale No. 1695—
100 Blue and drab pea jackets

Bale No. 1696—
50 pieces 53-inch brown calico

Bale No. 1697—
26 pieces 36-inch brown calico

Bale No. 1698—
36 Pieces 36-inch brown calico

Bale No. 1699—
8-4 to 12-4 fine white counterpanes

Bale No. 1700—
8-4 to 12-4 medium counterpanes

Bale No. 1701—
100 8-4 diaper rugs

Bale No. 1702—
100 9-4 diaper rugs

Bale No. 1703—
100 10-4 diaper rugs

Bale No. 1704—
120 8-4 and 9-4 coloured counterpanes

Bale No. 1705—
60 10-4 coloured counterpanes

Bale No. 1706—
50 12-4 coloured counterpanes

Bale No. 1707—
100 9-4 woollen rugs

Bale No. 1708—
100 10-4 woollen rugs

Bale No. 1709—
30 Pieces 27-inch Osnaburg

Bale No. 1710—
12 Pieces 4-4 stout Forfar

Bale No. 1711—
8 Pieces blue, drab, brown, and olive waterproof beavers

10 Trunks assorted ladies' and children's slippers and boots

Ex MARY WHITE.

Case No. 903—
144 Stout drab moleskin trousers, double stitched and tape seamed

Case No. 904—
Same contents

Case No. 905—
Same contents.

Case No. 906—
Same contents.

Case No. 907—
Same contents.

Case No. 908—
Same contents.

Case No. 909—
Same contents

Case No. 910—
Same contents

Case No. 911—
Same contents

Case No. 912—
Same contents

Case No. 913—
Same contents

Case No. 914—
Same contents

Case No. 915—
Same contents

Case No. 916—
Same contents

Case No. 917—
Same contents

Case No. 917—
202 Pair black, blue, and drab cloth trousers

Case No. 918—
30 Dozen blue serge shirts, worsted, bound

Case No. 919—
70 Blue and drab beaver Chesterfields

Case No. 920—
32 Dozen men's grey lambswool hose

Case No. 921—
28 Dozen men's lambswool vests

Case No. 922—
33 Dozen striped Guernsey frocks

Case No. 923—
40 Dozen striped and blue Guernseys

Case No. 924—
50 Dozen men's grey lambswool hose

Case No. 925—
38 Dozen grey lambswool hose
12 Ditto scarlet cravats

Case No. 926—
19 Pieces 6-4 table oilcloths

Case No. 927—
17 Pieces 7-4 ditto ditto

Case No. 928—
74 Dozen checked wool squares

Case No. 929—
40 Dozen wool handkerchiefs
36 White and shaded cravats

Case No. 930—
102 Dozen ladies's silk neck ties
20 Dozen cashmere gloves, coloured leather belts and scarlet caps

Case No. 931—
50 Gross metallic reel cotton
45 Gross Brooks' 200 yards ditto

Case No. 932—
Star, imperial, pink, and black tapes

Case No. 933—
3, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 black, white, and coloured sarsnet ribbons

Case No. 934—
Knitting, crotchet, and winding cottons

Case No. 935—
White and coloured bed laces, double Londons, leaders, and carpet bindings

Case No. 936—
Hooks and eyes, needles, pins, dead eyes, flexible vest and coat buttons

Case No. 937—
Black doubles, galloons, statute ditto, coat edgings, ditto bindings, tailors' drab and black sewings

Case No. 938—
20 Boxes gauze and satin cap and bonnet ribbons

Case No. 939—
30 Pieces 6-4 black Orleans, and Coburghs

Case No. 940—
96 Pieces coloured Orleans cloth

Case No 941—
Same contents

Case No. 942—
Same contents.

Case No. 943—
26 Pieces 6-4 silk striped alpacas

Case No. 944—
Same contents

Case No. 945—
33 Pieces 6 4 coloured Coburghs

Case No. 946—
23 Pieces French twills

Case No. 947—
Coloured gimps and fringes

Case No. 948—
Gimps, fringes, Jenny Lind, and other fancy trimmings

Case No. 949—
Same contents

Case No. 950—
Black gimps and fringes

Bale No. 1722—
105 Blue and brown beaver Chesterfields

Bale No. 1723—
120 Blue pilot coats, Verona lined

Bale No. 1724—
100 Blue Chesterfields, plaid lined

Bale No. 1725—
83 Drab and blue Kersey and Witney driving coats, lined railway plaid

Bale No. 1726—
73 Superfine blue pilot coats, silk velvet collars and cuffs, lined wool cloaking

Bale No. 1727—
60 Blue pilot Albert coats
30 American shooting coats

Bale No 1728—
104 Blue pilot Albert cross pockets, lined plaid

Bale No. 1729—
88 Superfine black and blue cloth and lama paletots

Bale No. 1730—
Same contents

Bale No. 1731—
70 Drab duffle coats, pearl buttons

Bale No. 1732—
34 Drab Flushing wrappers
24 Devon driving coats
22 Blue pilot Witney

Bale No. 1733—
16 Pieces imitation Welsh flannel

Bale No. 1734—
16 Pieces imitation Welsh flannel

Bale No 1735—
13 Pieces real Welsh flannel

Bale No. 1736—
12 Pieces merino flannel
8 Ditto black and white domet

Bale No. 1737—
50 Dozen striped regatta shirts

Bale No. 1738—
20 Pieces 30 and 33-inch medium shirting

Bale No 1739—
20 Pieces 30 and 33-inch fine medium shirting

Bale No. 1740—
24 Pieces 33-inch patent Croydon shirting

Bale No. 1741—
Same contents

Bale No 1742—
20 Pieces 36 inch patent Croydon shirting

Bale No 1743—
25 Pieces 36 inch fine shirtings

Bale No. 1744—
25 Pieces fine shirtings

Bale No. 1745—
25 Pieces 36 inch fine shirtings

Bale No. 1746—
25 Pieces fine shirtings

Bale No. 1747—
25 Pieces cambric longcloths

Bale No. 1748—
25 Pieces cambric longcloths

Bale No. 1749—
25 Pieces pure finish ditto

Bale No 1750—
25 Pieces water twist shirting

Bale No. 1751—
25 Pieces ditto ditto

Bale No. 1752—
25 Pieces soft domestic calico

Bale No. 1753—
25 Pieces 36 inch soft domestic calico

Bale No. 1754—
Same contents

Bale No. 1755—
25 Pieces 36 inch double warped calico

Bale No. 1756—
25 Pieces double warped ditto

Bale No. 1757—
20 Bales stout longcloths, book fold

Bale No. 1758—
Same contents

Bale No. 1759—
Same contents

Bale No. 1760—
12 Pieces 72 and 80 inch sheetings

Bale No. 1761—
Same contents

Bale No. 1762—
25 Pieces 30 inch grey calicoe

Bale No. 1763—
Same contents

Bale No. 1764—
25 Pieces 33 inch grey calico

Bale No. 1765—
Same contents

Bale No. 1766—
Same contents

Bale No. 1767—
25 Pieces 36 inch grey calico

Bale No. 1768—
25 Pieces 1 cord grey calico

Bale No. 1769—
Same contents

Bale No. 1770—
25 Pairs 3 cord grey calicoe

Bale No. 1771—
Same contents

Bale No. 1772—
Same contents

Bale No. 1773—
120 8-4 Bleached diaper rugs

Bale No. 1774—
Same contents

Bale No. 1775—
Same contents

Bale No. 1776—
120 9-4 Bleached diaper rugs

Bale No. 1777—
Same contents

Bale No. 1778—
Same contents

Bale No. 1779—
Same contents

Bale No. 1780—
Same contents

Bale No. 1781—
Same contents

Bale No. 1782—
120 10-4 Diaper rugs

Bale No. 1783—
Same contents

Bale No. 1784—
Same contents

Bale No. 1785—
19 Dozen Persian, satin, and other vests

Bale No. 1786—
Same contents

Bale No. 1787—
Same contents

Bale No. 1788—
Same contents

Bale No. 1789—
16 Pieces blue serge, ALL WOOL

Bale No. 1790—
Ironing baize, Kendal cottons, white and blue onlys

Bale No. 1791—
8 Pieces waterproof blue pilot cloth

Bale No. 1792—
10 Ends superfine broad cloths

Bale No. 1793—
100 Pairs 7-4 ½ medium blankets

Bale No. 1794—
100 8-4 blankets

Bale No. 1795—
100 Pairs 8-4 fine blankets

Bale No. 1796—
100 Pairs 9-4 medium blankets

Bale No. 1797—
Same contents

Bale No. 1798—
100 Pairs 9-4 super blankets

Bale No. 1799—
Same contents

Bale No. 1800—
75 Pairs 10-4 medium blankets

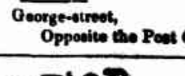
Bale No. 1801—
Same contents

Bale No. 1802—
60 Pairs 10-4 fine super blankets

Bale No. 1803—
60 Pairs 11-4 stout blankets

Bale No. 1840—
Same contents

George-street,
9209 Opposite the Post Office.



RAILWAY HOUSE,

LINEN AND WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, 291, PITT-STREET.

B. S. HAIGH desires to call the attention of purchasers of drapery, to his new stock of blankets, flannels, calicoes, prints, merinos, Coburg and Orleans cloths, alpacas, and shaded plaid lustres, also a large assortment of woollen hosiery, viz., lambswool, merino and worsted shirts, ditto ditto hose and half hose, ditto gloves, cravats, &c., &c., with a choice lot of gentlemen's superfine cloth, pilot, tweed, gambroon, cord, and moleskin coats, vests and trousers.

Also,

2 Cases of dressed and undressed white shirts
1 Case fancy yatch shirts
2 Cases regatta ditto
4 Bales Scotch twilled ditto

With

2 Cases of choice broadcloths and fancy kerseymeres, and real Highland Tartans.

N.B.—A smart youth wanted. 9107

NEW GOODS,

EX TROPIC.

GEORGE CHISHOLM

PITT-STREET,

BEGS to inform the public generally, that he has received by the above vessel a large general shipment of goods suitable for the present season, the whole of which have been marked without taking advantage of the fact, that many of them have been very scarce for some considerable time; an early call will therefore be necessary to ensure having a good assortment to purchase from.

The attention of ladies and families is particularly directed to the undermentioned goods, which will be found well worthy of notice.

Whitney and Bath blankets, in every size
White counterpanes and quilts
Scotch linen sheetings
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 soft heavy cotton ditto
Huckaback and diaper towellings
Linen tea cloths
FLANNELS, Lancashire and Welsh
Horrockses' and other superior makers' longcloths
Table linens and napkins
Brown hollands, rough and dressed
Shawls and turnovers in Norwich, merino, and knitted lambs-wool
White sateen and coutille stays
Rich brown and fancy silk and satin parasols
Thread edgings, insertions, and laces
Valenciennes and gymp ditto
Egyptian and American laces
Muslin edgings and insertions
Plain lute and satin ribbons
A beautiful assortment of winter ribbons of the newest styles
French cap and bonnet flowers
Clan tartans, in worsted and cotton
Gala plaids, in great variety
French and British merinos, *all wool*
Orleans cloths and alpacas
A new material in satin striped lustres, all colours
Printed cashmeres, in great variety
Jenny Lind and Carmelite stripes
Rich dark prints for morning wear
A large assortment of lambs-wool and merino hosiery of every description, in ladies' and gentlemen's stockings and gloves, under-shirts, drawers, pantaloons, &c , &c.
Children's woollen Polka hoods, muffs, boas, Victorines, muftees, tippets, boots, bootakins, gaiters, and socks, in endless variety
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's gloves in cotton, thread, silk, kid, and cashmere
HANK WORSTED for knitting in white, grey, and black
Crotchet and knitting needles
Boar's head knitting cotton
&c., &c., &c.

253, Pitt-street.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

China sugar, thirteen pounds ten shillings per ton
Hysonskin tea, two pounds eight shillings per chest.

Also,

Ten tons Port Phillip compressed hay.

T. AND M. O'CONNOR,
9171 Grocers, 99, Sussex-street.

ON SALE by the undersigned,—
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Sherry, in quarter-casks
Whiskey, Campbelltown, 10 O.P., in quarter-casks
Whiting
Rosin, pale and amber
Glue, best London manufacture
Lamp shades, 10 inch
Coloured paper for posting, double crown, and demy
Paper Hanging, of Parisian manufacture
Corks—wine, beer, and viol
Paris hats, velvet nap
Pipes, in boxes, 10 gross each, small bowls
Liverpool salt, &c.

L. AND S. SPYER,
Lower George-street,
9099 Opposite Campbell's Gate.

THE undersigned has now on sale the following goods, which he will sell at reduced prices for cash:—
Port wine, from 18s., per dozen
Sherry, from 18s. per dozen
Champagne, very superior
Pale brandy
Split peas, in casks containing 3½ bushels
Brandy and rum in draught
Bottled ale and porter, either in casks or single dozen
Corks, &c.

H. J. YARROW,
Lower George-street, below the *Herald* Office.
8764

FINE American NEGROHEAD, (*wholesale*), at 3s. 6d. per lb.
Second quality ditto, 2s. 9d. per lb., by the keg or half-keg
Superior American CAVENDISH, 3s. per lb., by the box of 150 lbs.
Boydell's Colonial Tobacco, and
A large stock of low price Tobacco in bond, from 1d. per lb. and upwards, for trading.

☞ Captains of ships supplied with Tobacco, &c., out of bond.

W. H. ALDIS,
TOBACCO MERCHANT.
June 1. 9078

NOW LANDING, EX MARY CATHERINE.

ON SALE by the undersigned—
50 Hogsheads Bass's No. 3 ale, October brewing.

BEAMES AND KEELE.
May 29. 8981

50 BARRELS AMBER ROSIN
10 Casks soda ash, 51 per cent.
2 Casks half-pint tumblers

On sale by
JOSEPH S. WILLIS, Church Hill.
May 16. 8049

RANKEN'S CHEESE,

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh batch of 250 Ranken's celebrated Cheese, equal in quality to English Cheese.

For sale, Wholesale and Retail, at
A. DAVY'S,
550, George-street,
☞ Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 9142

REDUCTION IN BUTTER.

ABBOTSFORD and Camden fresh Roll Butter
Vanderville Fresh Butter, 1s. 6d. per lb.
Wollongong Butter, 1s. 3d. per lb.
Braidwood Salt Butter, 1s. (one shilling) per lb., at

A. DAVY'S,
550, George-street,
☞ Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

N.B.—A prime lot of corn-fed Vanderville and Gledswood Bacon, Hams, and Corned Pork, and superior Colonial Honey, 4d. per lb. by the jar. 9143

JUST LANDING.

MUSCATEL RAISINS
Soft Shell Almonds
Barcelona Nuts
Pickles, Salad Oil
Superior Starch, at 1s. per lb., equal to Coleman's
Turkey Figs, Prunes, Raisins
Currants, &c., &c., &c.

For sale at
A. DAVY'S,
550, George-street,
☞ Pagoda Lamp, opposite the Bank of Australasia. 9144

FRESH CANARY SEED

ALSO,

Rape and Hemp Seed, ex Elizabeth Archer
On sale at
C. M. PENNY'S,
9001 558, George-street.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—100 bags Globe Onions, of superior quality, ex Cadet, from Hobart Town, also a fresh supply of Onion Seed, comprising White Spanish, Brown Deptford, and Globe.

JOHN BAPTIST.
May 25. 8731

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TO COACHMAKERS, UPHOLSTERS, AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned have on sale a splendid assortment of colonial roans, which they can offer much below the English prices.
All descriptions of coloured leather got up to order.
THOMAS HALL AND CO., 166, Castlereagh-street.
June 2. 9165

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND OATEN HAY, hydraulic pressed, and of superior quality, now landing, ex Cadet, from Hobart Town, and on sale by the undersigned.
JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.
9160

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE Undersigned are cash buyers of Wool and Sheepskins, either washed or in the grease; or will make liberal advances on wool consigned to their house in England.
SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
9063 Harrington-street Church-hill.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.
J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler.
376, Pitt-street. 9233

WOOL, &c.—The undersigned is a Cash buyer of Wool; or will make liberal advances on WOOL or PRODUCE, consigned to his friends in England.
Wools re-packed and sorted.
THOMAS HOLT, Jun.
364 146 George-street. South.

TALLOW

TALLOW of all descriptions bought by the undersigned, at the highest market price.
Payment—*Cash on delivery*.
WM. B. ALLEN.
3794 Sussex-street.

NICHOLAS HAY.

A PERSON of the above name about three years since, left twenty ewes and lambs with Messrs. Alexanders, residing near Molong, to depasture, and it is not known what has become of him. The said Nicholas Hay, therefore, is hereby required to remove the said Sheep, and their increase, (now amounting to about two hundred,) within 21 days from the date hereof, or they will be sold to pay expenses incurred for keep.
Bathurst, May 24. 8719

Victoria by the grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen defender of the faith &c.
To the Widow and next of kin of Thomas Wall late of the city of Sydney in the colony of New South Wales Naturalist deceased.

GREETING,—Whereas it hath been represented unto our Supreme Court of New South Wales by the Proctor of William Sheridan Wall of the City of Sydney aforesaid Naturalist a creditor of the said deceased that the said Thomas Wall late of the City of Sydney aforesaid departed this life on or about the twenty-eighth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, having at the time of his death goods chattels and credits in the colony aforesaid intestate we do therefore hereby peremptorily cite you and each of you to appear personally or by your Proctor duly constituted before me at the Court House in King-street Sydney on the fourth day of July now next at the hour of ten of the clock in the forenoon of the same day and there to abide if occasion shall require during the sitting of the said Court and then and there to accept or refuse Letters of Administration of all and singular the goods chattels and credits of the said deceased or otherwise to show sufficient cause if you or either of you have or know any why the same should not be committed to the said William Sheridan Wall a creditor of the said deceased on his giving sufficient security and further to do and receive as law and justice shall appertain under pain of such Letters of Administration being granted to the said William Sheridan Wall as a creditor of the said deceased.
Witness the Honorable Sir Alfred Stephen Knight Chief Justice of our said Court at Sydney the twenty-ninth day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.
G. P. F. GREGORY, (L.S.).
Registrar.
Nichols and Williams, Proctors for the said William Sheridan Wall, 310, Pitt-street, Sydney. 8892

NOTICE.—On the 1st day of March 1849, the price of Coals at the Australian Agricultural Company's Staith at Newcastle, will be reduced from seven shillings to six shillings and sixpence per ton.
J. EDWARD EBSWORTH,
Commissioner for the A. A. Company.
Port Stephens, February 19. 3121

NOTICE TO NEW ARRIVALS.

PERSONS about to furnish are respectfully solicited to inspect the Stock of Household Furniture, now on view at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, they will find how easy it is to save twenty-five per cent.
W. G. MOORE.
9207 Auctioneer, Pitt-street.

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislative Council of New South Wales, in the present session thereof, for leave to bring in a Bill to enable the Trustees of the land granted as the site of the intended School House at Yass, in connexion with the Church of England, to sell the said land, and out of the proceeds of the sale thereof to purchase a more suitable site for the said School House.
Dated at Sydney, the 1st June, 1848.
THURLOW AND GRANT,
9190 Solicitors for the Trustees.

BARQUE JULINDUR, for London. Shippers by the above vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading, and pass their entries at the Custom-house immediately.
All accounts against the above vessel must be rendered this day, in duplicate, at the Office of
9154 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

THE SHIP GUARDIAN.

TENDERS are invited for new main, top, top-gallant, and royal masts, also, main, topsail, top-gallant, and royal yards, with standing, running rigging, and sails, for the above-mentioned spars, putting on board, fitting and setting up the same completely, for the ship Guardian, Captain Vickerman, from Shanghai and Manila.
Tenders must be sent in triplicate, to the office of the undersigned, where specifications and all particulars will be given.
BOGUE AND CO.
Pitt-street, June 4. 9182

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY, 1844.

SERVANTS' REGISTRY OFFICE
OPPOSITE THE ROYAL HOTEL, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY.

EMPLOYERS requiring Farm or Domestic Servants, Mechanics, &c., as well as Servants of good character wanting places, are respectfully informed that the above office is open daily from nine till five for the purpose of receiving applicants, and forming engagements
H. F. BRIMMER.
N.B.—There are various male and female Servants disengaged, and in daily attendance.
8811

WANTED, a man and his wife—the man to do work in a store, the woman as general servant. Respectable references will be required. Apply this day at No. 168, Elizabeth-street, nearly opposite the Supreme Court. 9221

A WET NURSE WANTED. Apply to Mr. CHARLES NATHAN, 6, Macquarie-street, before 9 in the morning, at 2 P.M., or in the evening. 9039

WANTED, by the undersigned, a man, who can be well recommended, and accustomed to Sydney, as Drayman.
J. V. LAVERS AND CO.
June 2. 9024

TO TRADESMEN.

WANTED, a situation for a Boy as indoor Apprentice to a light trade. Wages would be no consideration. Apply to P. J., *Herald* Office. 9116

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, immediately by a steady respectable young man, a situation in the above line. Please address, post paid, to A. Z., *Herald* Office.
9155

AS CLERK.—A respectable married man wishes to obtain a situation in the above capacity, and would not object to act as storekeeper, or in any way that his services might be useful to his employer. Salary not so much an object as permanent employment.
The advertiser can produce most satisfactory testimonials from his last employer, and give security if required. Address B. Z., care of Messrs Kern and Mater, Hunter street. 9163

WANTED, a situation as Groom, or Groom and Coachman; a young man just arrived from the vicinity of London. Address, pre-paid, to W. S. *Herald* Office. 9149

ONE POUND REWARD.

LOST, on the 27th April, a Promissory Note, drawn by Archibald Macnab in favour of James Joseph Bromlow, at three months, for £15, payable at Commercial Bank: all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. Any individual after this date found in possession of same will be prosecuted. The above reward will be paid to any person leaving it at the *Herald* Office, George-street, or with the undersigned, at St. Mark's School, Rushcutter's Bay.
JAMES JOSEPH BROMLOW.
June 2. 9172

TO CABMEN, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

TO LET, in Kent-street, two doors from Windmill-street, a Cottage, containing four rooms, with out-houses, and a large yard, with shed adapted for cabmen, or hay and corn dealers, being very convenient to the shipping.
Also,
A House in Windmill-street, containing five comfortable rooms and kitchen.
For particulars apply at the *Herald* Office.
8388

PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.—Several vacancies at present for gentlemen as boarders, at Macquarie House, Bridge-street Sydney.—Terms, moderate. 9156

TO LET, furnished, the whole or part of the premises at the corner of the Parramatta and Great North Roads, at present occupied as the Talbot Inn. For terms, &c., apply on the premises. 7483

TO LET, a first-rate family residence, in Bligh-street; immediate possession can be given. Apply to Mr. JOHN LORD, Macquarie-place.
Sydney, May 29. 8918

TO LET, in Sussex-street, a neat verandah Cottage, suitable for a family residence, containing drawing-room, parlour, and three bed-rooms, store-room, pantry, kitchen, washhouse, and stable, with a large garden and well of water. Apply to Mrs MALCOLM, on the premises. 8996

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. THOMAS BARKER, Sussex-street. 18

TO LET, with immediate possession, one of the most desirable Cottages in the neighbourhood of Sydney, within a few minutes' walk of George-street, situated on an eminence, commanding a view of the town, consisting of four spacious rooms, detached kitchen, stabling, &c., with every convenience for a genteel family. Rent moderate.
For further particulars apply by letter, post-paid, to A. B., *Herald* Office. 9210

BALMAIN.

TO LET, with immediate possession, a handsome and commodious family Dwelling-house, overlooking Waterview Bay and the Parramatta River, and immediately contiguous to the Church and the Ferry. Apply to Mr. M METCALFE, at the Custom House. 9156

TO LET, for a term of years, a Water Mill, in thorough order, driving two pair of stones, smutting and dressing machines. Good stores, cottage, &c. For further particulars apply to Mr. F. GARDSON. 4987

TO LET, UNDERCLIFF, situated at Cook's River, about six miles from Sydney. It consists of a cottage of eight rooms, kitchen, and cellar, with stable, &c., a large and well-stocked garden, and a cleared paddock of ten acres.
The Cook's River Omnibus runs to within about half-a-mile of Undercliff twice a-day. Immediate possession can be given.
Apply at the Loan Company's Office, 354, Castlereagh-street.
May 22. 8558

SALES BY AUCTION.

STOCK-IN-TRADE OF A CONFECTIONER.

MR. A. POLACK
Will sell by auction, at the residence of Mr. Mark Isaacs, Hunter-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
At 11 o'clock,

THE [whole of the STOCK-IN-TRADE, consisting of—Confectionary, bottled fruits, sauces, curry powder, show labelled custard and jelly glasses, moulds, tools, fixtures, an excellent clock, oil cloth, &c., &c., the proprietor going out of the fancy trade.
NO RESERVE.—TERMS, CASH. 9162

TO TAILORS, DRAPERS, AND SHIPPERS.

BLACK AND BLUE BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVERS, AND FANCY DOESKINS.

MR. JOHN RICKARDS
Has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 5,

3 CASES FANCY DOESKINS
1 Ditto black wool-dyed doeskins and cassimeres
2 Ditto black broadcloths
1 Ditto blue broadcloth and pilot cloth
2 Ditto blue, brown, and mixed beavers
1 Ditto drab water-proof cloth
1 Ditto stout drab carriage cloths
1 Ditto fancy tweeds
1 Case scarlet paddings and trimmings, black silk velvets, black silk serge, and satin coat and vest buttons, &c.
1 Case best patent threads, in drabs, black and whitey brown threads
1 Case lining calicoes, longcloths, and brown hollands, silk and satin stocks, opera ties, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 9203

WINTER DRAPERY GOODS,
NOW LANDING
EX SYDNEY.

MR CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,

FIFTY-SIX PACKAGES OF SUPERIOR WINTER DRAPERY, consisting of almost every article at present in demand.
Terms at sale. 8675

SEVENTY-EIGHT PACKAGES
OF
DRAPERY GOODS,
JUST LANDED.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5.
At 11 o'clock,

SEVENTY-EIGHT PACKAGES OF THE UNDERMENTIONED REALLY CHOICE GOODS,
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE WHATEVER.
5 Cases coloured and black Orleans
5 „ ditto ditto ditto Coburgs
6 „ fancy checks and stripes
2 „ silk spots
2 „ rich ditto figures
4 „ ditto tweed fancies
2 „ Oregon checks
1 „ Alpaca silk stripes
2 „ 3-4 gala plaids
1 „ 6-4 ditto ditto
2 „ splendid Cashmere dresses
2 „ ditto de laines
2 „ 6 4 woollen mantillas
1 „ 11-4 figured aprons
1 „ rich Cashmere muffleres
1 „ ditto shawls and scarfs
2 bales 8-4 to 11-4 blankets
1 Case women's white cotton hose
1 „ ditto black ditto ditto
2 „ brown and coloured ½ ditto
1 „ men's lambs' wool ditto ditto
1 „ ditto ditto ditto hose
1 „ white cotton braces
2 „ drab cords and moleskins
2 Bales cotton ticks
2 Cases brown holland
2 „ handsome bonnet ribbons
2 „ assorted haberdashery
2 „ Fashionable Trimmings, consisting of gimps, fringes, buttons, &c.
1 „ rich black bullion and sewing fringes and gimps
1 „ black crape trimmings and collars
1 „ blue broadcloths
1 „ black merinos
SLOPS.
2 Cases moleskin trousers
2 „ superior beaver coats
1 „ white shirts, linen collars
2 „ fine regattas
2 „ heavy Scotch twill ditto
1 bale blue serge shirts
2 „ striped ditto
1 Case rich satin vests
Terms at sale. 9064

ELEGANT FRENCH VASES,
ON VIEW, THIS DAY,
AT
MR. CHARLES NEWTON'S,
Who has received instruction to sell by auction, at his Rooms,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5,
At two o'clock precisely,

50 PAIRS FRENCH VASES, without exception the most magnificent ever imported.
Terms at sale. 9183

TALLOW AND SHEEPSKINS.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock,
17 casks beef tallow
3 ditto mutton ditto
211 sheepskins.
Terms—Cash. 9215

GOOD SECONDS FLOUR.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Circular Wharf,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock,
Six Tons good Second Flour.
Terms, cash. 9216

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ASSORTED IRONMONGERY.
MORE OR LESS DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
Ex Quintin Leitch, Potter, Master, from Greenock.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at the Stores of
ROBERT HOW, ESQ.,
Lower George-street,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock,
PS in a diamond—
MUCH DAMAGED,
56-61, 86, 89-92, 104.—12 Dozen spades
62-64, 65, 66, 68 —6 Dozen shovels
93.—3 Dozen frying pans
12.—Wheat mills, with hoppers, &c., (complete)
53 and 55.—1 Boiler, 16 stewpans, 11 saucepans
50.—24 Cross-cut saws
24 Pit saws
156 Bundles hoop iron
38 Sheets iron
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
81-85, 87, 88.—7 Dozen spades
67, 69, 70.—3 Dozen shovels
93.—9 Dozen frying pans
93.—33 Sets weights, from 4 lb, downwards
53.—11 Oval pots, 2 boilers, 34 saucepans
2 Glue pots, 13 stewpans
50.—123 Dozen files and rasps.
Terms—Cash. 9214

TO WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS, PUBLICANS, &c.
BRANDY, CORDIAL, GIN, RUM, WHISKEY, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
At twelve o'clock,
15 Hogsheads brandy
15 Ditto cordial gin
5 Puncheons B.P. rum
5 Ditto superior Islay whiskey.
Also,
To close a consignment.
One hogshead and 2 quarter-casks superior pale sherry.
Terms at sale. 9217

NEW, SCHOOL, AND OTHER BOOKS.
JUST LANDED.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 11 o'clock,
One case new School and other Books, comprising—
Bentley's Class Book, Chamberlain's Scholars, English Dictionary, Frey's Hebrew and English Dictionary (10th edition), Guy's English Grammar, Exercises, First Geography, Bookkeeping, Parents' First Question Book, Guy's Pocket Encyclopedia, Walker's English Themes, Orthographical Exercises, Russell's Modern Atlas
Youatt's complete Grazier (8th edition)
Spooner on Sheep
Clater's Farriery (Horse and Cattle)
Gardeners', Botanists', and Housekeepers' Manual, &c.
Terms, cash. 9213

ON ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

ROSEWOOD CABINET PIANOFORTE,
EX MARY CATHERINE, WARNER, MASTER, FROM LONDON.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 11 o'clock,

A ROSEWOOD Cabinet Pianoforte, by Charles Dreher, London—more or less damaged.
Terms, cash. 9212

PLAIN AND FANCY BASKETS, WALKING-STICKS, &c,
JUST LANDED, EX SYDNEY.

MR. EDWARD SALOMON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 11 o'clock,

ONE Case, containing a great variety of plain and fancy baskets
One crate walking-sticks
Terms at sale. 9211

COCOANUTS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock,

2000 COCOANUTS, just landed
Terms at sale. 9186

KANGAROO SKINS.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
At 11 o'clock.

1 CASE KANGAROO SKINS (undressed).
Terms—Cash. 9187

TO BOOKSELLERS AND OTHERS.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Will sell by auction, at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY NEXT,
At eleven o'clock,

TWO Cases new and second-hand BOOKS, consisting of Children's Prize Books, a large assortment; Peter Parley's Works, Song Books, Book of Fun, Spelling Books, Tutor's Assistants, Copy Books, History of England, People's Journal, Johnson and Exley's Imperial Encyclopædia, Memorandum Books, Black Book, &c., &c.
Also,
About 70 reams post, foolscap, pot, and note paper. Terms—Cash 9124

NOTICE.

GREAT SALE.

EIGHTY - FIVE PACKAGES
OF
MANCHESTER GOODS,
BY
MR. R. FAWCETT
THIS DAY, MONDAY, JUNE 4,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely.
Terms liberal at sale.
Lunch at 1 o'clock. 9187

MONDAY, JUNE 4,

EIGHTY-FIVE BALES AND CASES OF MANCHESTER GOODS, EX JOSEPHINE, FROM LONDON.

MR. RICHARD FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 481, George-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4.
At 10 o'clock precisely,
85 Packages of Manchester Goods, selected expressly for this market, consisting of
2 Bales 29-inch grey calicoes
4 Ditto 33 ditto ditto
4 Ditto 36 ditto ditto
2 Ditto 72 ditto grey sheetings
4 Cases 9-8 white supers
3 Ditto 34-inch cambric shirtings
2 Ditto 36 ditto ditto
6 Ditto 36 ditto medium shirtings
3 Ditto 34 ditto Swiss ditto
1 Bale 36 ditto Wigans
3 Cases 72 and 80 ditto white sheetings
1 Ditto union linings
2 Bales cotton ticks
1 Ditto linen ditto
2 Cases steam-rolled Silesias
3 Bales Scotch twilled shirtings
1 Ditto blue chambreys
4 Cases white and coloured rolled jaconets
2 Bales 7-8 navy and white prints
1 Ditto 5-4 ditto ditto
5 Cases 7-8 small pattern plates
2 Ditto ditto fancies
4 Ditto 5-4 lilac and fancy plates
2 Ditto ditto silk striped fancies
1 Ditto 9-8 fancy regatta shirtings
2 Bales 40-inch Scotch ginghams
2 Ditto Welsh flannels
4 Cases good drab moleskins
1 Ditto ditto millers' ditto ditto
4 Ditto 3-4 8 shaft and double Genoa cords
1 Ditto 4 4 and 5-4 black crapes, soft finish
1 Ditto black satin vestings and silk serges
4 Bales 9-4 to 12-4 super white counterpanes
3 Ditto 9-4 to 14-4 bleached diaper rugs
Terms at sale. 9020

ON MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1849.

TWO CHOICE SELECTIONS
OF
PROPERTIES,
IN THE TOWN OF ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE;
AND
THE TOWN OF RAYMOND TERRACE.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
Without Reserve,
A splendid Town Allotment at St. Leonard's, a few minutes' walk from Billy Blue's, being allotment No. 11, of section No. 3, near the Church, and the property of Sir William Burton, Judge.
Lot 2.—A choice Building Plot, in the town of Raymond Terrace, being allotment No. 2, of section No. 12, in Adelaide-street.
The whole will be knocked down a bargain,—for cash. 8649

TO CAPTAINS OF COASTERS AND OTHERS, &c.

FOR SALE,
A NEW BOAT, CARRYING ABOUT 25 TONS.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,
ON SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 9,
At 12 o'clock,
A NEW BOAT, ABOUT 25 TONS BURTHEN, drawing only eight inches when not loaded. Strongly built of the best colonial materials, and partly decked. A trifling expense would make her
A USEFUL COASTER FOR BAR HARBOURS.
Dimensions—Length of keel 32 feet 5 inches
Length over all 36 „ 4 „
Breadth ...... 13 „ 0 „
Depth .... 5 „ 0 „
TERMS, CASH
☞ The Boat will be at the Circular Wharf, for inspection, on Friday, the 8th instant. 9205

HANDSOME LIBRARY
OF
STANDARD AND OTHER WORKS,
THE PROPERTY OF A GENTLEMAN GOING TO ENGLAND,

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
SATURDAY NEXT, JUNE 9,
To commence at 2 o'clock P.M. precisely (to suit the convenience of gentlemen in public offices)
A MOST VALUABLE LIBRARY,
Included in which are, viz.:—
Milton's Select Prose Works, Cuvier's History of the Earth, Rose's Sallust, Bingley's Useful Knowledge Holy Bible, Paley's Evidences of Christianity, London Encyclopædia, Hazlitt's Characters of Shakspere's Plays, &c., Miss Martineau's Tales, Elegant Poems by Pope, Blair, Goldsmith, &c., De Lolme's English Constitution, Gibbon's Rome, British Cicero, Lee's Botany, Lucan, Buonaparte's Ornithology, Norrie's Tables, Miscellaneous Works of Sir E L. Bulwer, Moore's Works, Junius' Letters, Phillip's Mineralogy, Butler's Hudibras, Turner's Chemistry, Bray's Derbyshire and Yorkshire, Lempriere's Classical Dictionary, Smith's Wealth of Nations Bailley's Ancient History of Asia, Campbell's Political Survey of Great Britain, Robertson's History of America, Swift's Works, Burn's Popular Works, Young's Night Thoughts, Peter Pindar's Works, Dryden's Virgil, Blumenbach's Physiology and Anatomy, Conder's Egypt and Nubia, Jenning's Landscape Annual, Homer's Illiad, and a variety of other Scientific and Entertaining Works, too numerous to advertise.
Terms—Cash.
☞ Catalogues to be had at the Mart, King-street, on Friday next, the 8th instant.
9203

THE MONDAY MORNING REGULAR SALE
AT THE LABOUR BAZAAR.
PITT-STREET.

MR. W. G. MOORE

RESPECTFULLY begs to acquaint the public, that he will sell
THIS MORNING,
At 11 o'clock,
The usual weekly collection of Furniture, comprising bedsteads, sofas, couches, sideboards, chiffoniers, dining tables, loo tables, wash-stands, china, glass, engravings elegantly framed, dinner service, looking glasses, chairs, &c., &c.
Also,
6 Pairs of blacksmith's bellows
1 Large dray
1 Ditto spring van suitable for the country
Kitchen range
After which,
10 Boxes window glass.
Terms—Cash. 9208

223, PITT-STREET.

MONDAY'S REGULAR SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, KITCHEN UTENSILS, WEARING APPAREL, &c.

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, at his rooms, 223, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock.
The usual weekly collection of Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, and Sundries.
Also,
Wearing Apparel, Watches, and Jewellery, &c.
Also,
53 Volumes of Books, various
One set of bar fittings for a public-house, with painted hogs, pewter measures, glasses, oil cloth, &c. 9184

POSTPONED ON ACCOUNT OF THE INCLEMENCY OF THE WEATHER.

LAND AT PORT MACQUARIE, FARMS AT BANKS TOWN, LAND AT SALT-PAN CREEK, AND PARRAMATTA, &c.

TO CAPITALISTS AND OTHERS WHO ARE DESIROUS TO INVEST.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street, on
TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
The following excellent Properties, viz.:—
WITHOUT ANY RESERVE,
1056 Acres at Port Macquarie, on the Ten-mile Creek, near the new line of road to New England, about ten miles from the town, selected by Captain Hollingsworth, R.N.
Four 50 Acre Farms, parish of Banks Town, near the Liverpool Road, about fourteen miles from Sydney.
436 Acres of Land, at Salt-pan Creek, near the new line of road to Wollongong, adjoining Richards' and Samuel's property, fourteen miles from Sydney.
This property has also a frontage to George's River, with deep water. 9074

CUTLERY, TOYS, BASKETS, WORKBOXES, MATCHES, &c.

TO IRONMONGERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 490, George-street,
ON TUESDAY NEXT, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Three cases cutlery, assorted
Three cases toys, reticule baskets, dolls, bone articles
Netting needles, workboxes
Embroidered frames, toy books
One case Congreve matches.
Terms at sale. 140

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

28 PACKAGES,
NOW LANDING EX JOSEPHINE,
CONTAINING EARTHENWARE, GLASS, WINDSOR SOAP, ANCHOVIES, TUSCAN BONNETS, ASSORTED VESTS, NAVY BLANKETS, HEARTH AND OTHER RUGS, WOOLLEN PLAIDS, ACCORDIONS, TABLE CLOTHS, GENTLEMEN'S SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

4 CRATES half-pint, pint, and quart fancy coloured mugs
8 Casks fluted, flint, press, fingered, flat fluted, Portland and Gothic arch, octagon, shell flute, Manchester and Windsor tumblers, one-third pint, one-half pint, and one-third quart tumblers
1 Cask 3, 4, 5, and 6 hole cruet frames, brass mountings, and cut cruets
2 Cases brown Windsor soap
3 Cases men's and boy's assorted vests
1 Case Tuscan bonnets
1 Bale hearth, gig, and carriage rugs
1 Bale navy and other blankets, and white counterpanes
2 Bales woollen plaids
3 Trunks eight-day and striking clocks, accordions, thermometers, bell pulls, inkstands, watch-stands, tapers, &c.
3 Cases anchovies, lbs. and ½ lbs.
1 Bale calico
2 Cases cambric and Gentlemen's silk handkerchiefs, pieces linen, towelling, table cloths, white, check, and jaconet muslins, white, brown, and twilled calico, linen huckaback and diaper, white and printed window blinds, stair, drugget, &c.
The above goods were bought expressly for this market, and are well deserving the notice of Storekeepers, Dealers, Shippers, and the Trade in general.
Terms at sale. 8895

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

COTTAGE AT BALMAIN,
ON THE MAIN ROAD TO THE FERRY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
At his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

ALL that piece or parcel of Land, situate, lying, and being, at BALMAIN, in the district of Petersham, in the county of Cumberland and colony of New South Wales, containing 18 FEET FRONTAGE TO A STREET LEADING TO THE FERRY, by a depth of 70 feet; TOGETHER WITH the WEATHER-BOARDED and BRICK NOGGED COTTAGE thereon, (adjoining Mr. George Thorne's,) containing two rooms below and two above, with passage and double verandah.
The ground is fenced in partly with stone wall and fence on one side, and on the other side entirely by stone wall, and is let with the cottage at a rental of 6s. per week.
Terms at sale. 8959

THIS DAY, JUNE 4.

CUTLERY, BRUSHWARE, &c.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
THIS DAY, JUNE 4,
At 11 o'clock,

BOXES of Razors and Johnson's Razors, in cases
Stag and ivory pocket knives and penknives, with pencil cases
Bronze and Gothic timepieces
Brass wire and trepanned tooth brushes
Magnum Bonum and falcon fountain pens
Brass Dutch tinderboxes, &c.
Terms, cash. 9176

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

BULLOCKS' HIDES.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart, on
TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
At eleven o'clock,

65 BULLOCKS' HIDES.
Terms, cash. 9177

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

TO IRONMONGERS, FARMERS, PAINTERS, STOREKEEPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.

POSITIVE SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6,
At 11 o'clock,

60 KEGS NAILS, CONSISTING OF—
Horse nails, hurdle nails, lath and shingle nails, flooring brads and fine brads assorted, coopers' rivets and Roebuck's patent nails, wrought and cut tacks and shoe bills
80 Dozen Wilkinson's best sheepshears
200 Ditto Wing's cross-cut and pit-saw files
20 Ditto Yoko's folding axes
20 Ditto patent and crown scythes
12 Ditto chaff cutting knives
5 Wheat mills, with fly wheels and hoppers, complete
10 Dozen Forster's best spades and shovels
20 Ditto two, three, and four-bladed best pocket knives
6 Ditto fluted gridirons
12 Ditto cattle bells
1 Case of patent letters and numbers
With a large variety of ironmongery too numerous to specify.
Terms of Payment:—
Under £50, cash, and above that sum an approved bill at three months' date, from day of sale. 9175

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

3000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
WITH RIGHT OF THREE STATIONS,
IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON.
A POSITIVE SALE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock,
The following valuable
THREE HERDS OF CATTLE,
WITH
RIGHT OF THE STATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF WELLINGTON,
On which they are running,
VIZ.:—
LOT 1.
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
MIXED HERD,
And
4 STOCK HORSES, ON THE STATION MINORE.
The improvements consist of a large and good stockman's hut, large stockyard, garden, small horse paddock about 30 acres, large paddock about 500 acres.
LOT 2.
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
A MIXED HERD,
And
THREE STOCK HORSES,
On the Station
WAMBANGALANG.
THE IMPROVEMENTS ARE
A Cottage, containing four rooms, built by the late proprietor for his own use; stable, stockman's hut, good stockyard and milking yard, wheat paddock, about 12 acres; grass paddock about 100 acres. The run is well watered in all seasons by two creeks and several springs.
LOT 3.
1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
MIXED HERD,
AND FOUR STOCK HORSES,
On the Station
GONOO.
Improvements are—
STOCKMAN'S HUT AND STOCKYARD.
These Stations adjoin the runs of Messrs. Syer, Raymond, Mrs. Terry, Messrs. Samuel and Kinghorne.
☞ All Calves under six months, on the Station, will be given in.

⁎ Stations in the district of Wellington, stocked with cattle like the above come now so very seldom to the hammer, that parties wishing to possess runs in that district will not find themselves disappointed in attending, as it will be a
POSITIVE SALE.
Terms will be made known at time of sale.
7698

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE, BAR FITTINGS, AND FURNITURE,
WITH THE LEASE OF
THE "DRAPER'S HALL,"
Occupied by Mr. Samuel Barnett,
IN SUSSEX-STREET SOUTH, BETWEEN BATHURST AND LIVERPOOL STREETS.

To be sold by Auction,
BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
On the premises,
ON FRIDAY NEXT, JUNE 8,
At eleven o'clock precisely.

ALL THE REMAINING STOCK-IN-TRADE, OF SPIRITS, BEER, WINE, &c.
THE BAR FURNITURE, FITTINGS, &c.
Comprising—
Counter and shelves, elegant and superior spirit fountain and beer engine, spirit kegs, square quart bottles painted and gilt, five gallon bottles handsomely painted, pewter beer and spirit measures, set of copper measures, from glass to pint, funnels, &c., glass decanters, tumblers, wines, &c.
Gas fittings and decorated door lamp
Stands for beer and spirit casks
Taps, &c., in cellar
Also,
The remaining term of the lease, which has three years to run from the 1st July next, at £1 6s. per week.
Terms at sale. 9112

THE
BEAUTIFUL JAPANESE,
FOR SALE BY MR. MORT,
TO-MORROW,
IS NOW ON VIEW AT HIS ROOMS,
and is particularly worthy of attention. 9189

SUPERB AND RARE
IMPORTATION OF
JAPANESE WARE,
EX SPEC, FROM BATAVIA.
☞ *Being the first importation of genuine Japanese Goods ever made into this Market.*

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, JUNE 5,
At 11 o'clock precisely,

12 PACKAGES JAPANESE WARE,
EX SPEC, FROM BATAVIA, (TRANSHIPPED PER HENRIETTA FROM JAPAN.)
The importation embraces a variety of the following articles, all of the most splendid and elaborate workmanship, namely—
Drawing room tables, elegantly inlaid
Work boxes, ladies' companions
Jewel cases, card boxes
MASONIC JEWEL BOXES
Shawl boxes, tables, toys, baskets, in great variety
CABINETS, WORK TABLES
Paper boxes, tobacco boxes, cigar cases, cigar pouches
MAGNIFICENT PORCELAIN VASES, CUPS AND SAUCERS
Bread baskets, trays, dishes, porcelain monsters, monkeys, ornaments, gutes
BRONZE VASES, &c.
Writing desks, large standing screens
Brooms, Japan soy, &c., &c., &c.

These goods are all of the most costly description and particularly worthy of attention—they were transhipped at Batavia from the Henrietta, Van der Kalben, from the Dutch factory, at Decima, Japan—the Henrietta having been the annual ship of the past season, allowed by the Japanese Government to visit that port.
The goods will be on view on Monday next, and on Tuesday morning prior to sale.
Terms at sale. 9192

200 BOXES WINDOW GLASS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his rooms,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 8,
At 11 o'clock,

D
S 1-200 200 BOXES Window Glass,
viz.:—
50 Cases, 12 x 10
40 Ditto 14 x 10
50 Ditto 15 x 12
40 Ditto 16 x 12
10 Ditto 20 x 14
10 Ditto 20 x 15
200
Terms at sale. 9191

GENERAL SALE OF MERCHANDISE.

WINDOW GLASS
VINEGAR
RASPBERRY VINEGAR
BOTTLED FRUITS
ENGLISH JAMS
PICKLES, CAPERS, SAUCES
MARSALA WINE, CHAMPAGNE
&c., &c. &c.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON FRIDAY, JUNE 8,
At 11 o'clock,

200 BOXES Window Glass, sizes, 12 by 10 to 20 by 18
12 Hogsheads } White wine Vinegar (of first
10 Quarters } quality)
11 Cases, each 2 dozen pints, Raspberry Vinegar
30 Cases assorted Jams
10 Cases bottled Fruits
16 Cases Pickles
17 Cases Capers, Olives, Sauces, &c.
5 Pipes Marsala Wine
30 Cases Sillery Champagne
Terms at sale. 9190

MURRUMBIDGEE,
THE STATION OF
ROSEBANK,
WITH
2000 SHEEP AND 500 HEAD OF CATTLE.

MR. MORT
Has been favoured with instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms George-street,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 21,
At half-past twelve o'clock.
THE SUPERIOR IMPROVED STATION OF ROSEBANK, AND THE STOCK DEPASTURING THEREON, VIZ.:—

1956 SHEEP, as per Return—
961 Ewes, two to three years old, to lamb in September
908 Yearlings, mixed sexes
40 Wethers
27 Rams
500 HEAD CATTLE—a good mixed herd
THE SHEEP are of a very superior description, no expense having been spared by the proprietor in the introduction of pure bred rams.

THE STATION
is situated on the GILMORE CREEK, TUMUT RIVER (which passes through the centre thereof); it is in every respect a first-rate run, being
ABUNDANTLY WATERED IN ALL SEASONS,
Having great improvements, and
CAPABLE OF DEPASTURING 1000 HEAD OF CATTLE,
it is only ten miles from the township of Gundagai, being midway between Sydney and Melbourne, and on the direct line of road to Adelaide.
The Improvements consist of—
Four-roomed slab cottage and kitchen
Two huts
Stable
Two station huts
Grass paddock, 300 to 400 acres
Two acre wheat paddock
Barley paddock
Stockyards, milking yards, &c.

This is precisely one of those properties which in the present happy commencement of a revival of the prosperity of our pastoral interests, must lead to a large profit for the purchaser. It has everything to recommend it, it is a superior station in the most flourishing squatting district in the colony; it is fully improved and in working order; the stock are excellent, and whilst wool is rapidly rising, labour is falling.
Terms at sale. 9195

2000 FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
DELIVERABLE AT DRAYTON, DARLING DOWNS.

MR. MORT
Will sell by public competition, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 21,
At half-past twelve o'clock,

2000 (more or less) of FINE WOOLLED SHEEP, being a superior average flock.
They are well-bred, and the wool has commanded the highest prices in the home market. Particulars of ages and sexes will appear in a future advertisement. In the meanwhile the auctioneer will afford any other information respecting them, as they are
FIRST-CLASS SHEEP,
And
WILL BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
They are particularly worthy of notice.
Terms at sale. 9194

BOTANY HOTEL;
AND
GROUNDS.

MR. MORT
Has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON THURSDAY, JUNE 7,
At half-past 12 o'clock,
THE BOTANY HOTEL.

THIS Property is only three miles distant from Sydney; the house contains drawing room, parlour, and four bed rooms, and in front is a spacious Verandah, 48 feet long.
There are also detached—
Kitchen
Servants' room
Pantry
Two-stalled stable
Coach-house
Fowl-house
And there is a large
GARDEN IN A HIGH STATE OF CULTIVATION.
Indeed there is every convenience for carrying on a lucrative trade.
It is at present let at the rental of
£60 PER ANNUM,
but as the tenant's term is on the eve of expiry, the purchaser may, if he wish, enter at once upon the business.
The land is well watered, and would answer admirably for a
WOOLWASHING AND FELLMONGERING ESTABLISHMENT.
Terms—
25 per cent cash, and the residue may remain on mortgage, at 7½ per cent. per annum.
9193

THE MAGNIFICENT STATION
OF
"CRAILWAR," MANEROO,
AND
400 HEAD OF CATTLE.

THIS most valuable Property, not having been sold by auction, will be disposed of by private contract, at a very low figure, affording an opportunity of rare occurrence for a party of small capital getting good stock, and a positively first-class station.
Apply to
THOS. S. MORT,
George-street.
Sydney, June 4. 9196

Printed and Published by CHARLES KEMP *and* JOHN FAIRFAX, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales. Monday, June* 4, 1849.

Supplement
TO THE
SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1849.

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1849.

REVIEW.

Narrative of an Expedition into Central Australia, performed under the Authority of Her Majesty's Government, during the years 1844, 5, and 6. Together with a notice of the Province of South Australia, in 1847. By Captain CHARLES STURT, F.L.S., F.R.G.S., &c., &c., Author of "Two Expeditions into Southern Australia." In two volumes. London: Boone, 1849. pp. xiv. 416., vi. 308, (with an Appendix.)

We welcome these volumes for reasons which those who have read in our columns former notices of geographical subjects will easily understand. This work completes the history of the late exploring expeditions, and furnishes, by its details, the various links necessary to connect the surveys of Sir T. Mitchell with those of the South Australian explorers.

To some readers this book will perhaps, appear uninteresting, for it is chiefly occupied with the account of personal difficulties and dangers, difficulties indeed of an unparalleled kind, and which required unusual energy, perseverance, and faith. It is scarcely possible to conceive any thing more trying than the situation of Captain Sturt during his detention in the fiery wilderness from which he escaped with the loss of one of his companions, many of his cattle, and his own health; nor can we sufficiently admire the patience, fortitude, and reliance on Providential mercy, which rendered the expedition superior to circumstances. It is true, no brilliant results affecting commerce or agriculture have been deduced from this most harassing journey; and it is to be regretted that the gallant leader of the expedition was not furnished with the necessary scientific instruments to render his sojourn, in so extraordinary a region, productive of well established data respecting the atmospherical phenomena which appear to have been so remarkable.

But we have to thank Captain Sturt for a very interesting narrative of circumstances and events, which in the absence of more precise details, can be made available in arriving at positive conclusions respecting the actual nature of the Australian continent westward of the Darling. He has proved, incontestably, for instance, that the view taken, by a contributor to this journal, respecting the profitless character of the great Australian rivers, was correct; for the further information as to the course of the Darling between its junction with the Murray and Laidley's Ponds, which is given in this work, completes the history of the un-navigable condition of the former river.

As, on former occasions, so on this, it will be our object to give a sort of abstract of the work before us, as much as we can in the words of the author, and with such running comments as may be suggested.

The general reader can hardly, however, require to be told, after the extracts which were published at the time of Captain Sturt's return, from the Adelaide papers, the fact that this exploration was not of a fertile and luxuriant region, but of a sterile and terrible wilderness, such as few countries on the face of the globe could parallel. We shall, nevertheless, allow the author to tell his own tale over again.

The work commences with a preliminary review of certain particulars relating to the Australian continent, the Darling and Murray, and the various expeditions to these rivers: with some remarks on the theory relating to the interior regions.

The following passage is curious in its way:—

During my progress down the Murray River I had passed the junction of a very considerable stream with it, (the Darling), in lat. 34° 8' and long. 142°. Circumstances, however, prevented my examining it to any distance above its point of union with the main river. Yet, coming as it did, direct from the north, and similar as it was to the Darling in its upper branches, neither had I, nor any of the men with me, who had accompanied me when I discovered the Darling in 1828, the slightest doubt as to its identity. Still, the fact might reasonably be disputed by others, more especially as there was abundant space for the formation of another river, between the point where I first struck the Darling and this junction.

It was at all events a matter of curious speculation to the world at large, and was a point well worthy of further investigation. Such evidently was the opinion of Her Majesty's Government at the time, for in accordance with it, in the year 1835, Sir Thomas Mitchell, the Surveyor-General of the colony of New South Wales, was directed to lead an expedition into the interior, to solve the question, by tracing the further course of the Darling. This officer left Sydney in May, 1835, and pushing to the N.W gradually descended to the low country on which the Macquarie River all but terminates its short course. In due time he gained the Bogan River, (the New Year's Creek of my first expedition, and so called by my friend, Mr. Hamilton Hume, who accompanied me as my assistant, because he crossed it on that day,) and tracing it downwards to the N.W., Sir Thomas Mitchell ultimately gained the banks of the Darling, where I had before been upon it, in latitude 30°. He then traced it downwards to the S.S.W. to latitude 32° 26'. At this point he determined to abandon all further pursuit of the river, and he accordingly returned to Sydney, in consequence, as he informs us, of his having ascertained that just below his camp a small stream joined the Darling from the westward. The Surveyor-General had noticed distant hills also to the west; and it is therefore to be presumed that he here gave up every hope of the Darling changing its course for the interior, and of proving that I was wrong and that he was right. The consequence, however, was, that he left the matter as much in doubt as before, and gained but little additional knowledge of the country to the westward of the river.

In the course of the following year Sir Thomas Mitchell was again sent into the interior to complete the survey of the Darling. On this occasion, instead of proceeding to the point at which he had abandoned it, the Surveyor-General followed the course of the Latrobe downwards, and crossing from that river to the Murrumbidgee, from it gained the banks of the Murray. To do me justice he came to the disputed junction, which he tells us he recognised from its resemblance to a drawing of it in my first work. As I have since been on the spot, I am sorry to say that it is not at all like the place, because it obliges me to reject the only praise Sir Thomas Mitchell ever gave me: but I must

may be drawn from the regular and systematic migration of the feathered races. Now, if we were to draw a line from Fort Bourke to the W.S.W., and from Mount Arden to the north, we should find that they would meet a little to the northward of the Tropic, and as I felt assured of two lines of migration thus leading to the same point, there could be little doubt but that the feathered races migrating upon them rested at that point for a time, as I was led to conclude that the country to which they went would in a great measure resemble that which they had left—that birds which delighted in rich valleys, or kept on lofty hills, surely would not go into deserts and into a flat country; and therefore it was that I was led to hope, that as the feet of large migrations from various parts of the continent to one particular part, seemed to indicate the existence either of deserts or of water to a certain distance, so the point at which migration might be presumed to terminate would be found a richer country than any which it traversed. On the late expedition, I accidentally fell into the line of migration to the north-west, and birds that I was aware visited Van Diemen's Land passed us, after watering, to that point of the compass. Cockatoos would frequently perch in our trees at night, and wing their way to the north-west after a few hours of rest; and to the same point wild fowls, turtles, pigeons, parrots, and parroquets, winged their way, pursued by numerous birds of the Accipitrine class. From these indications I was led still more to conclude that I might hope for the realisation of my anticipations if I could force my own way to the necessary distance.

We wish to introduce here Captain Sturt's evidence on the navigable qualifications of the Murray and Darling.

I was afraid, when I came the second time down the Murray, that I had exaggerated the number of acres in the valley, but on further examination, it appears to me that I did not do so; for as the traveller approaches Lake Victoria the flats are very extensive, but more liable to inundation than those on the higher points of the river, for being so little elevated above the level of the water, especially those covered with reeds, the smallest rise in the stream affects them. Lake Victoria, although it looks like a clear and open sea, as you look from the point of Pomundi, which projects into it to the south, is in after all exceeding shallow, and is rapidly filling up from the decay of seaweed and the deposits brought into it yearly by the floods of the Murray. No doubt but that future generations will see that fine sheet of water confined to a comparatively narrow bed, and pursuing its course through a rich and extensive plain. When such shall be the case, and that the strength of the Murray shall be brought to bear in one point only, it is probable its sea mouth will be navigable, and that the scenery on this river will be enlivened by the white sails of vessels on its ample bosom. I can fancy that nothing would be more beautiful than the prospect of vessels, however small they might be, coming with swelling sails along its reaches. It may, however, be said, that it will be a distant day when such things shall be realized. There is both reason and truth in the remark, but Time, with his silent work, has already raised the flats in the valley of the Murray, and as we are now benefitting by his labours, so it is to be hoped will our posterity.

As we turned the great Bend of the Murray, and pursued an easterly course, we rode along the base of some low hills of tertiary fossil formation, the summits of which form the table land of the interior. We were on an upper flat, and consequently considerably above the level of the water as it then was. In riding along, Tenbury pointed out a line of rubbish and sticks, such as is left to mark the line of any inundation, and he told us, that, when he was a boy, he recollected the floods having risen so high on the valley as to wash the foot of these hills. He stated, that there had been no previous warning; that the weather was beautifully fine, and that no rain had fallen: and he added that the natives were ignorant whence the water came, but that it came from a long way off. According to Tenbury's account, the river must have been fully five and twenty feet higher than it usually rises; and judging from his age, this occurrence might have taken place some twenty years before. As we proceed up the Darling, we shall see a clue to this phenomenon. But why, it may be asked, do not such floods more frequently occur? Is it that the climate is drier than it once was, and that the rains are less frequent? There are vestiges of floods over every part of the continent; but the decay of debris and other rubbish is so slow, that one cannot safely calculate how long it may have been deposited where they are so universally to be found.

It was generally thought in Adelaide, that having started so late in the season I should experience some difficulty in getting feed for the cattle. From my experience, however, of the seasons in the low region through which the Murray flows, I had no such anticipation. The only fear I had was, that we should be shut out from flats of the river by the floods, as I knew it would be on the rise at the time we should be upon it. To this point, however (and I may add, with few exceptions), we found an abundance of feed, both along the line of the Murray and the Darling, but at our present encampment our animals fared very indifferently, in consequence of the poor nature of the soil. Our tents were pitched at the northern extremity of a long flat, between the river and a serpentine lagoon, which left but a narrow embankment between itself and the stream. The soil of the flat was a cold white clay, on which there was scarcely any vegetation, so that the cattle wandered and kept on about an hour after our appointed hour of starting. There had been a sharp frost during the night, and the morning was bitterly cold. At sunrise the thermometer stood at 29°, the dew point being 43°, and the barometer at 29.700.

When we left this place, our course, for the first three miles, was along the embankment separating the river from the lagoon, and I remarked that although there was so little vegetation on the ground, there were some magnificent trees on the bank of the river itself, which gradually came up to the north-east. At three miles, however, our further course along the flats was checked by the hills of fossil formation, which approached the river so closely as to leave no passage for the drays between it and them. We were, therefore, obliged to ascend to the upper levels, in doing so we were also obliged to put two teams, or sixteen bullocks, to each dray, and even then found it difficult to master the ascent.

On gaining the crest of these hills we found ourselves, as usual, on a flat table land, notwithstanding the broken faces of the hills themselves. There was only a narrow space between them and a low thick brush of eucalyptus to the north. The soil was, as usual, a mixture of clay and sand, with small rounded nodules of limestone. From this ground, the view to the south as a medium point, was over as dark and monotonous a country as could well be described. There was not a single break in its sombre hue, nor was there the slightest rise on the visible horizon; both to the eastward and westward we caught glimpses of the Murray glittering amidst the dark foliage beneath us, but it made no change in the character of the landscape.

Lake Bonney is a shallow sandy basin, which is annually filled by the Murray; and as it rises, so, to a certain extent, it falls with the river, until at length, being left very shallow, it is soon dried up. The Hawker being too small to discharge the water equally with the fall of the river, has a current in it after the river has lowered considerably, for which reason I thought, when I passed it on my second expedition, that it had been a tributary; but such is not the case—Lake Bonney receiving no water save from the Murray. To the south of it, or rear the river, the ground is low, grassy, and wooded; but on every other side the lake is bounded by a low sand hill, of about fifteen feet in height, behind which there is a basin flat covered with salsolaceous plants, and mostly remarkable for dry sea sand, if I may say so. The most distant interior is adjacent brush and plain, and extraordinary silence. The day after we arrived, however, Tenbury, with the dogs, and four [illegible] and at [illegible]

tunity to relate an anecdote, connected with the drawing, in which my worthy and amiable friend, Mr. Shannon, a clergyman of Edinburgh, and a very popular preacher there, but who is now no more, took a chief part. I had lost the original drawing of the junction of the Murray, and having very imperfect vision at the time I was publishing, I was unable to sketch another. It so happened that Mr. Shannon, who sketched exceedingly well with the pencil, came to pay me a visit, when I asked him to try and repair my loss, by drawing the junction of the Darling with the Murray from my description. This he did, and this is the view Sir Thomas Mitchell so much approved. I take no credit to myself for faithfulness of description, for the features of the scene are so broad, that I could not but view them on my memory; but I give great credit to my poor friend, who delineated the spot, so as that it was so easily recognised. It only shows how exceedingly useful such things are in books, for if Sir Thomas Mitchell had not so recognised the view he might have doubted whether that was really the junction of the Darling or not, for he had well nigh fallen into the mistake of thinking that he had discovered another river, when he came upon the Darling the year before, and had as much difficulty in finding a marked tree of Mr. Hume's upon its banks, as if it had been a needle in a bundle of straw. Fortunately, however, the Surveyor-General was enabled to satisfy himself as to this locality, and he accordingly left the Murray, and traced the junction upwards to the north for more than eight miles, when he was suddenly illuminated. A ray of light fell upon him, and he became convinced, as I had been, of the identity of this stream with the Darling, and suddenly turning his back upon it, left the question as much in the dark as before. Neither did he therefore on this occasion, throw any light on the nature and character of the distant interior.

We cannot say much for this sort of illustrations of books of travel, and think, if they are to be left so much to the taste of the artist, they are scarcely illustrations at all.

Captain Sturt thus alludes to Mr. Eyre's expedition, which is necessary to be kept in mind in following his own footsteps:—

In the year 1839 Mr. Eyre, now Lieutenant-Governor of New Zealand, fitted out an expedition, and under the influence of the most praiseworthy ambition, tried to penetrate into the interior from Mount Arden; but, having descended into the basin of Lake Torrens, he was baffled at every point. Turning, therefore, from that inhospitable region, he went to Port Lincoln, from whence he proceeded along the line of the south coast to Fowler's Bay, the western limit of the province of South Australia.

He then determined on one of those bold movements, which characterise all his enterprises, and leaving the coast, struck away to the S.E. for Mount Arden, along the Gawler Range; but the view from the summit of that rugged line of hills threw darkness only on the view he obtained of the distant interior, and he returned to Adelaide without having penetrated further north than 29° 30', notwithstanding the unconquerable perseverance and energy he had displayed.

On this long and remarkable journey, Mr. Eyre again found it impossible to penetrate to the north, but steadily advancing to the westward, he ultimately reached the confines of Western Australia, with one native boy, and one horse only. Neither, however, did this tremendous undertaking throw any light on the distant interior, and thus it almost appeared that its recesses were never to be entered by civilised man.

The author then states his own ideas respecting the physical conditions of Australia:

I had adopted an impression, that this immense tract of land had formerly been an archipelago of islands, and that the apparently boundless plains into which I had descended on my former expeditions, were, or rather had been, the sea-beds of the channels, which at that time separated one island from the other; it was impossible, indeed, to traverse them as I had done, and not feel convinced that they had at one period or the other been covered by the waters of the sea. It naturally struck me, that if I was correct in this conjecture, the difficulty or facility with which the interior might be penetrated, would entirely depend on the breadth and extent of those once submarine plains, which in such case would now separate the available parts of the continent from each another, as when covered with water they formerly separated the islands. This hypothesis, if I may so call it, was based on observations which, however erroneous they may appear to be, were made with an earnest desire on my part to throw some light on the apparently anomalous structure of the Australian interior. No one could have watched the changes of the country through which he passed, with more attention than did I—not only from a natural curiosity, but from an anxious desire to acquit myself to the satisfaction of the Government by which I was employed.

He alludes to the great band of tertiary fossiliferous limestone which ranges across the Murray to Adelaide, and appears to be continued along the coast of the Great Australian Bight; and, from various facts discovered on the present expedition, is probably the barrier that keeps out the ocean from the depressed interior, which is in places far below the level of the sea. Nor is there any reason to doubt the conclusion, that since the level of its summit corresponds with a line of antient embouchures along the western slopes of the Dividing Ranges of New South Wales, and the formation of which it is composed crops out far to the north, where, on the edge of the desert, the country is depressed to a level below the ocean, this great barrier was thrown up at the time when the bed of the ocean was excluded by elevation from the central region, once a portion of the sea, between New South Wales Proper, Southern and Western Australia. In fact, the chief result of this expedition has been to establish the high probability, that South Australia, with the mountains to the eastward of it, formed islands in the tertiary sea—an opinion held in common with Captain Sturt by Captain King, and other persons who have studied carefully the peculiar physical and geological features of this great insular continent.

As our wish is to make this notice and Captain Sturt's work profitable to the student, we select a few passages bearing on this statement.

A more intimate acquaintance with the opinions of Flinders, as to the probable character of the interior of the continent, from the character and appearance of the coast along the Great Australian Bight; the information I have collected as to the extent of the fossil bed, and my own past experience, have led me to the following general conclusions. That the continent of Australia has been subjected to great changes from subigneous agency, and that it has been bodily raised, if I may so express myself, to its present level above the sea; that, as far as we can judge, the north and N.E. portions of the continent are higher than the southern or S.W. parts of it, and that there has consequently been a current or rush of waters, from the one point to the other—that this current was divided in its progress into two branches, by hills, or some other intervening obstacle, and that one branch of it, following the line of the Darling, discharged itself into the sea, through the opening between the western shores of Encounter Bay and Cape Borgouilli; that the other, taking

It seems that Sir John Barrow, whose devotion to geographical knowledge and enquiry is proverbial, mainly influenced the British Government in pointing out the route that was pursued. No doubt, acting upon suggestions thrown out by Captain Sturt himself, and probably from the notions of the existence of mountains in 28° S., 140° E., held by Mr. Eyre, and perhaps by the conjectures of Sir Thomas Mitchell, as to the chain of mountains which he formerly supposed ran across the whole of New Holland, dividing it into two great basins about 28° S., which notion has been since proved to have had no foundation in the physical features of the country, Captain Sturt was directed by Lord Stanley to limit his explorations to the investigation of the fact of a probable chain of mountains running from S.W. to N.E., parallel with the Darling, from about 29° S., and to the features of the country to the north-westward.

It is most singular, that all these parties should have fallen into a similar kind of error, as to the construction of New Holland; an error not yet exploded, if we may judge by the map some time ago published by Baker, in Sydney, and to which Captain Sturt makes allusion, in which an imaginary chain of mountains are laid down running to N.E., so as to cut off the country along the Belyando and Cape from the country south of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

Captain Sturt was directed to keep on the 138th parallel, till he should reach the supposed chain of mountains or enter the tropic.

It is thus he speaks of his proceedings.

At my Depôt Prison, in lat. 29°40', and in long. 141°30' E., I hoped that we had sufficiently cleared the north-east limit of Lake Torrens; but when on the fall of rain we resumed our labours, we ascended 1313 miles with the chain before we arrived on the shore of a vast sandy basin, which I could not cross, and to the northward of which I could not penetrate. Thus disappointed in my attempt to gain the 138th meridian on a westerly course, as well as in my anticipation of finding Lake Torrens connected with some more central feature, it appeared to me that I could not follow out my instructions better than by attempting to penetrate towards the centre of the continent on a north-west course, for it was clear that if there were any ranges or any mountain chains traversing the interior from north-east to south-west I should undoubtedly strike them; but that if no such chains existed the proposed course would take me to the Tropic on the meridian of 138°, and would enable me to determine the character of the interior, and more central regions of the continent. In this attempt I succeeded in gaining the desired meridian, but failed in reaching the Tropic. My position was about 400 miles north of Mount Arden, 60 miles from the Tropic, and somewhat less than 150 to the eastward of the centre of the Australian continent. Forced back to my depôt a second time, from the total failure both of water and grass, in the quarter to which I had penetrated with the above objects in view, having passed the centre in point of latitude, I again left it on a due north course to ascertain if there were any ranges or hills between my position and the Gulf of Carpentaria, as well as to satisfy myself as to the character and extent of a stony desert I had crossed on my last excursion. That iron region however again stopped me in my progress northwards, and obliged me to fall back on a place of safety. For fourteen months I kept my position in a country which never changed but for the worse, and from which it was with difficulty that I ultimately escaped; but as the minuter details of the expedition will be given in the subsequent pages of this work, any mention of them here would be superfluous. I shall only express my regret that we were unable to make the centre or to gain the Tropic. As regards the objects for which the expedition was fitted out, I hope it will be granted that that they were accomplished, and that little doubt can now be entertained as to the non-existence of the mountain chains, the supposed existence of which I was sent to ascertain. It would, however, have gratified me exceedingly to have crossed into the Tropic, to have decided my own hypothesis as to the fine country I ventured to predict would be found to exist beyond it. My reasons for supposing which I thought I had explained in my first letter to the Secretary of State, but as it would appear from an observation in Sir John Barrow's memorandum, that I had not done so, I deem it right briefly to record them here.

I had observed on my first expedition to the Darling, in 1828, when in about lat. 29°30 S., that the migration of the different kinds of birds which visit the country east of the Darling during the summer, was invariably to the W.N.W. Cockatoos and parrots that whilst staying in the colony were known to frequent elevated land, and to select the richest and best watered valleys for their temporary location, passed in flights of countless number to the above-mentioned point. I had also observed, during my residence in South Australia, that several of the same kind of birds annually visited it, and that they came directly from the north. I had seen the *Papiens Nova Hollandiæ* and the *Ibid. Peronei* following the line of the shore of Sir Vincent Gulf like flights of starlings in England, and although intervals of more than a quarter of an hour elapsed between the passing of one flight and that of another, they all came from the north and followed in the same direction. Now, although I am quite ready to admit that the casual appearance of a few strange birds should not influence

it is to be presumed that thereabouts they are pretty numerous. The lake is ten miles in circumference. Hawker's Creek, taking its windings, is nearly six in length. The latitude of our camp was 34 10'42 S.; its longitude 140 26'16. On September 1st, the thermometer, at eight a.m. and at noon, stood at 60° and 80° respectively; the barometer at 29·750, and the boiling point was 212° nearly, thus indicating that we had risen but a few feet above the level of the sea.

We travelled on the 4th, over harder and more open ground than usual, having extensive polygonum flats to our right. There were belts of brush, however, on the plains, the soil and productions of which were sandy and salsolaceous. At 4½ miles we struck a lagoon, and coming upon a creek at thirteen miles, we halted, although the feed was bad, as the cattle were unable to get to the river flats in consequence of the flooded state of the creek itself. On the 5th we travelled through a country that consisted almost entirely of scrub on the poorest soil.

With the exception of an oasis called *Chowrukwarup*, in 34·2 S., the fertility of which was due to the back waters of the Murray floods, the same style of country, occasionally varied by a salt lagoon, continues throughout the basin of the Murray.

As I have observed, the lagoon on which we encamped was backed by hills of 150 to 200 feet elevation, which were covered with thick brushwood. The flat between us and these hills was unusually barren, and all the trees at the side of the lagoon were dead. Whether this was owing to there being salt in the ground or to some other cause, there was here but little grass for the cattle to eat, so that, although they were watched, twenty of them managed to crawl away, and we were consequently delayed above an hour and a half after our usual hour of starting, and commenced our day's journey wanting two of our complement, but we stumbled upon them in passing through the brush, in which they were very comfortably lying down. We travelled for about six miles through a miserable undulating country of sand and scrub. At noon we were abreast of a little sandy peak that was visible from our camp, and is a prominent feature hereabouts. This peak Mr. Browne and I ascended, though very little to our gratification, for the view from it was as usual over a sea of scrub to whatever quarter we turned. The peak itself was nothing more than a sandy eminence on which neither tree or shrub was growing, and the whole locality was so much in unison with it that we called it Mount Misery. After passing this hill, and forcing through some stunted brush, we debouched on open plains and got once more on the overland road, which was distinctly marked by a line of bright green grass, that was springing up in the furrows the drays had left. This road took us to the edge of a precipitous embankment, from which we overlooked the river flowing beneath it. This embankment was 60 or 70 feet high, and presented a steep wall to the river; for although the Murray had lost the fossil cliffs it was still flanked by high level plains on both sides, and cliffs of 100 or 120 feet in height, composed of clay and sand, rose above the stream, the faces of which presented the appearance of fretwork, so deeply and delicately had they been grooved out by rains. The soil of this upper table land was a bright red ferruginous clay and sand. The vegetation was chiefly salsolaceous, but there was, notwithstanding, no want of grass upon it, though the tufts were very far apart. If our cattle had fared badly at our last camp, they had no reason to complain at this; for we encamped on a beautifully green flat, about seven miles short of the Rufus, and about eight from the nearest point of Lake Victoria.

On arriving at Lake Victoria, Captain Sturt despatched Mr. Browne to ascertain the state of the ana-branch of the Darling, and we are told what follows.

Mr. Browne informed me that the day he left me he rode for some miles along the shore of the lake, and that after leaving it he encamped in the scrub, having travelled about seventeen miles. The brush was very dense, although there were open intervals: it consisted of trees and shrubs of the usual kind, the soil was very sandy, and there was a good deal of spinifex upon it.

The next day, still on a due east course (that on which he had travelled from the lake), and at five miles from where he had slept, Mr. Browne came on a salt lake, about 800 yards in circumference. A third of the bed was under water, and half of the remainder was white with crystalized salt, that glittered in the sun's rays, and looked like water at a distance. At about five miles farther on there were two other lakes of the same kind, but both were dry and without any salt deposits in their beds. At five miles beyond these lakes Mr. Browne intersected the Ana-branch of the Darling, which I had detached him to examine. To within a short distance of the Ana-branch the country was similar to that through which he had passed the day before, but on nearing it he crossed an open plain. This old channel of the Darling had been crossed by Mr. Eyre on a recent journey to the north, but at that time was dry. Where Mr. Browne struck it the banks were rather high, and its course was N.W. by W. It was about eighty yards wide, with a strong current running upwards, caused by the back waters of the Murray. Its general course for twelve miles was N. by E. The country was very open, and high banks, similar to those on the Murray, occurred alternately on either side. The channel maintained the same appearance as far as Mr. Browne rode; and as he found the waters still running upwards, he considered that the object of his journey was attained, and that we should find no difficulty in pursuing our route northwards along this new line. It may be necessary for me to inform the reader that no water ever flows down the Ana-branch from the north. When Mr. Eyre first arrived on its banks it was dry, and he was consequently obliged to cross the country to the Darling itself, a distance of between forty and fifty miles. Pulcanti, the native I sent with Mr. Browne, however, made a rough sketch of the two channels, by which it appeared that the Ana-branch held very much to the eastward, in proof of which he pointed to a high line of trees, at a great distance, as being the line of the river Darling. Considering from this that, even if water failed us in the Ana-branch, we should have no difficulty in crossing to the main stream, and that however short our progress might be, it would greatly curtail our journey to Laidley's Ponds, I decided on trying the new route.

The picturesque scenery which had, up to this point, adorned the shore of Lake Victoria ceased at two miles, when we suddenly and at once found ourselves travelling on sand, at the same time amidst reeds. The rich soil disappeared, the trees becoming stunted and low. As the travelling was also bad, we went along the margin of the lake, where the sand was firm, although marked with ripples like those left on the sea-shore by the tide, between the water and a line of rubbish and weeds inside of us, so that it appeared that the lake had not risen so high as the former year. We had moved round to its eastern side, which being its lee side also, the accumulation of rubbish and sand was easily accounted for. We traversed about eight miles of as dreary a shore as can be imagined, backed, like Lake Bonney, by bare sand hills and barren flats, and encamped, after a journey of thirteen miles, on a small plain, separated from the lake by a low continuous sand ridge, on which the oat-grass was most luxuriant.

On the following day we resumed our journey, and reached the junction of the ancient channel of the Darling with the Murray about eleven. The floods were running into it with great velocity, and the water had risen to a considerable height, so that many trees were standing in it. I remained here until noon, when a meridian altitude placed us in lat. 34·4 34. We then bade adieu to the Murray, and turned northwards to overtake the party, which under Nadbuck's guidance had cut off the angle into which we had gone. With the Murray we lost its fine trees and grassy flats. The Ana-branch had a broad channel and long reaches of water, but was wholly wanting in pasture or timber of any size. The plains of the interior formed the banks, and nothing but salsolæ grew on them. We encamped at eight miles from the junction, where there happened to be a little grass, but were obliged to keep the cattle in yoke and the horses tethered to prevent their wandering. As we advanced up the Ana-branch on the following day, its channel sensibly diminished in breadth, and at eleven miles we reached a hollow, beyond which the floods had not worked their way.

Crossing the Ana-branch at this point, we struck across barren sandy plains, on a N.N.E. course. From them we entered a low brush, in which there were more dead than living trees. At four miles this brush terminated, and we had again to traverse open barren plains. At their termination we had to force our way through a second brush, consisting for the most part of fusanii, acaciæ, hakeæ, and other low shrubs, but there were no cypresses here as in the first brush. On gaining more open ground, the country gradually rose before us, and a ferruginous conglomerate cropped out in places. We at length began our descent towards the valley of the Darling. The country became better grassed; the box tree was growing on partially flooded land, and there was no deficiency of grass. Mr. Browne went on ahead with Toonda and Flood, whilst I and Mr. Poole remained with the party. From the appearance of the country, however, I momentarily expected to come on the river; but the approach to it from the westward is extremely deceptive, and we had several miles of box tree flats to traverse before the gum-trees showed their white bark in the distance. We reached the Darling at half-past five, as the sun's almost level beams were illuminating the flats, and every blade of grass and every reed appeared of that light and brilliant green which they assume when held up to the light. The change from barrenness and sterility to richness and verdure was sudden and striking, and nothing certainly could have been more cheering or cheerful than our first camp on the Darling River. The scene itself was very pretty. Beautiful and drooping trees shaded its banks, and the grass in its channel was green to the water's edge. Evening's mildest radiance seemed to linger on a scene so fair, and there was a mellow haze in the distance that softened every object. The cattle and horses were up to their flanks in grass and young reeds, and plants indicative of a better soil, such as the sowthistle, the mallow, peppermint, and indigofera were growing in profusion around us.

We commenced our journey up the Darling at nine o'clock, on a course somewhat to the eastward of north. We passed flat after flat of the most vivid green, ornamented by clumps of trees, sufficiently apart to give a most picturesque finish to the landscape. Trees of denser foliage and deeper shade drooped over the river, forming long dark avenues, and the banks of the river, grassed to the water, had the appearance of having been made so by art.

We halted, after a journey of fourteen miles, on a flat little inferior to that we had left, and again turned the cattle out to feed on the luxuriant herbage around them.

The Darling must have been in the state in which we found it for a great length of time, and I am led to infer, from the very grassy nature of its bed, that it seldom contains water to any depth, or length of time, since in such case the grass would be killed. Its flats, like those of the Murray, are backed by lagoons, but they had long been dry, and the trees growing round them were either dead or dying.

We kept wide of the river almost all day, travelling between the scrub and lagoons, but we had occasionally to ascend and cross ridges of loose sand, over which the bullock-drivers were obliged to help each other with their teams. There was not the slightest change in the character of the distant interior, but the vicinity of the Darling was thickly timbered for more than three-quarters of a mile from its banks, but the wood was valueless for building purposes.

I was exceedingly surprised at the course of the river at this point. We had gone a good deal to the eastward the day before, but on this day we sometimes travelled on a course to the southward of east, and never for a whole day came higher up than east by north. The consequence was, that we proceeded into a deep bight, and made no progress northwards up the river. At our camp it had dwindled to a mere thread, so narrow was the line of water in its bed. Its banks were as even and as smooth as those of a fortification, and covered with a thick even sward. There was no perceptible current, and the water was all muddy; but the scenery in its precincts was still verdant and picturesque, grassy flats with ornamental trees succeeding each other at every bend of the stream.

I had observed for more than twenty miles below us that the immediate precincts of the river were not so rich in soil, or the flats so extensive as at first; they now however began to open out, and assumed the character and size of those of the Murray. The state of the two rivers however was very different, for the Darling still continued without breadth or current, (I speak of its appearance in latitude 33·15 S.) whilst the Murray ever presents its bright and expanded waters to the view.

The flats of the Darling are certainly of great extent, but their verdure reached no farther than the immediate precincts of the river at this part of its course. Beyond its immediate neighbourhood they are perfectly bare, but lightly wooded, having low and useless box-trees (the *Gobero* of Sir Thomas Mitchell), growing on them. Their soil is a tenacious clay, blistered and rotten. These flats extend to uncertain distances from the river, and vary in breadth from a quarter of a mile to two miles or more. Beyond them the country is sandy, desolate, and scrubby. Pine ridges, generally lying parallel to the stream, render travelling almost impracticable where they exist, whilst the deep fissures and holes on the flats, into which it is impossible to prevent the drays from falling, give but little room for selection. Our animals were fairly worn out by hard pulling on the one, and being shaken to pieces on the other.

Some days prior to the 28th Mr. Browne and I, on examining the waters of the river, thought that we observed a more than usual current in it; grass and bark were floating on its surface, and it appeared as if the water was pushed forward by some back impulse. On the 28th it was still as low as ever; but on the morning of the 29th, when we got up it was wholly changed. In a few hours it had been converted into a noble river, and had risen more than five feet above its recent level. It was now pouring along its muddy waters with foaming impetuosity, and carrying away everything before it. Whence, it may be asked, come these floods? and was it from the same cause that the Murray, as Tenbury stated, rose so suddenly? Such were the questions that occurred to me. From the natives I could gather nothing satisfactory. We were at this time between three and four hundred miles from the sources of the Darling, and I could hardly think that this fresh had come from such a distance. I was the more disposed to believe, perhaps, because I hoped such would be the case, that it was caused by heavy rains in the hills to the north-west of Laidley's Ponds, and that it was pouring into the river through that rivulet.

It would perhaps be hazardous to give an opinion as to the probable availability of the flats of the Darling: those next the stream had numerous herbs, as spinach, indigoferæ, clover, &c., all indicative of a better soil; but the out flats were bare of vegetation, although there was no apparent difference in the soil. One peculiarity is observable in the Darling, that neither are there any reeds growing in its channel or on the flats.

Our journey on the last day of September terminated at noon, as we arrived at a point from which it was evident the river takes a great sweep to the eastward; and Nadbuck informed me that by going direct to the opposite point, where, after coming up again, it turned to the north, we should cut off many miles, but that it would take a whole day to perform the journey. I determined therefore to follow his advice, and to commence our journey across the bight at an early hour the following morning, the 1st of October. I availed myself of the remainder of the day to examine the country for some miles to the westward, but there was no perceptible change in it. The same barren plains, covered sparingly with salsolæ and atriplex, characterised this distant part of the interior; and sandy ridges covered with stunted cypress trees, acaciæ, hakeæ, and other similar shrubs, proved to me that the productions of it were as unchanged as the soil.

As it appeared to me that we should have to remain for some time in the neighbourhood of Laidley's Ponds, I had directed my inquiries to the state of the country near them, and learned both from Nadbuck and Toonda, that we should find an abundance of grass for the cattle. I was not however very well satisfied with the change that had taken place within a few miles, in the appearance of the river, and the size of the flats, these latter having greatly diminished and become less verdant. On the 10th we started on a west course, but at about a mile changed it for a due north one, which we kept for about five miles over plains rather more than usually elevated above the river flats. From these plains the range was distinctly visible, now bearing N. 10° E., and N. 26° and 38° W., distant thirty-five miles. It still appeared low, nor could we make out its character; three cones marked its southern extremity, and I concluded that it was a part of Scrope's Range. With the exception of these hills there were none other visible from Laidley's Ponds.

The ground whereon we now travelled was hard and firm, so that we progressed rapidly, and at five miles descended into a bare flat of whitish clay, on which a few bushes of polygonum were alone growing under box-trees. At about two hundred yards we were stopped by a watercourse, into which the floods of the Darling were flowing with great velocity. It was about fifty yards broad, had low muddy banks, and was decidedly the poorest spot we had seen of the kind. This, Nadbuck informed me, was the Williorara or Laidley's Ponds, a piece of intelligence at which I was utterly confounded. I could not but reproach both him and Toonda for having so deceived me; but the latter said he had been away a long time, and that there was plenty of grass when he left. Nadbuck, on the other hand, said he derived his information from others, and only told me what they told him. Be that as it may, it was impossible for me to remain in such a place, and I therefore turned back towards the Darling, and pitched my tents at its junction with the Williorara.

For three or four days prior to our arrival at Laidley's Ponds, the upward course of the river had been somewhat to the west of north. The course of Laidley's Ponds was exceedingly tortuous, but almost due west. The natives explained to us that it served as a channel of communication between two lakes that were on either side of it, called Minandichi and Cawndilla. They stated that the former extended between the Darling and the ranges, but that Cawndilla was to the westward at the termination of Laidley's Ponds, by means of which it is filled with water every time the Darling rose; but they assured me that the waters had not yet reached the lake. It was nevertheless evident that we were in an angle, and our position was anything but a favourable one. From the point where we had now arrived the upward course of the Darling for 300 miles is to the N.E., that which I was anxious to take was to the W.N.W. It was evident, therefore, that until every attempt to penetrate the interior in that direction had proved impracticable, I should not have been justified in pushing farther up the river. My hopes of finding the Williorara a mountain stream had been wholly disappointed, and the intelligence both Mr. Eyre and I had received of it from the Murray natives had turned out to be false, for instead of finding it a medium by which to gain the hills, I now ascertained that it had not a course of more than nine or ten miles, and that it stood directly in my way.

We have been anxious to place before the reader the facts related by the author in his own language, and the allusion in the next quotation will show why these extracts have been so numerous.

Having taken leave of the Darling, it may be as well that I should make a few general remarks upon it. The reader will have observed from my description, that the scenery on the banks is picturesque and cheerful, that its trees though of smaller size than those on the Murray, are more graceful, and have a denser foliage and more drooping habit, and that the flats contiguous to the stream are abundantly grassy. I have described the river as I found it, but I would not have the reader suppose that it always presents the same luxuriant appearance, for not many months before this period my persevering friend Mr. Eyre, on a journey up its banks, could hardly find sufficient grass for his horses. There was not a blade of vegetation on the flats, but little water in the river, and the whole scenery wore a most barren appearance. Countries, however, the summer heat of which is so excessive, as in Australia, are always subject to such changes, nor is it any argument against their soil, that it should at one season of the year look bare and herbless. That part of the Darling between Laidley's Ponds and its junction with the Murray, a distance of about 100 miles, in a direct line, had not been previously explored, nor had I time to lay it regularly down. I should say, from the appearance of its channel, that it is seldom very deep, frequently dry at intervals, and that its floods are uncertain, sudden, and very temporary. That they rise rapidly may be implied from the fact, that in two days the floods we witnessed rose more than nine feet, and that they come from the higher branches of the river there can be no doubt, since the Darling has no tributary between Laidley's Ponds and Fort Bourke. I have no doubt but the whole line of the river will, sooner or later, be occupied, and that both its soil and climate will be found to suit the purpose both of the grazier and the agriculturist. Be that as it may, I regretted abandoning it, for I felt assured that in doing so our difficulties and trials would commence.

These additional statements of Captain Sturt fully justify the conclusions previously arrived at respecting the impossibility of employing the Darling as a navigable channel for the transport of produce. We proceed now to consider the account of the expedition itself.

It will be in the recollection of persons conversant with the interesting work of Sir T. Mitchell, that on the westward of the Darling, that enterprising geographer has laid down several apparently insulated ranges, such as Berkeley Range, Mount Macpherson, Mount Lyell, —— Range, &c. To the South of the latter Captain Sturt turned from the Darling in a N.W. course towards more extensive ranges of similar character in about the meridian 141·30 These he has denominated Stanley's Barrier Range. This Barrier consists of not very lofty hills, under 2000 feet, the height of Mount Lyell, rising out of a dreary barren sandy country, of similar character to that nearer the Darling, and a part of the great central desert. Saline water, salsolaceous plants, bare patches of clay, rock fragments, and the rubbish of pluvial drift, characterise that flat country, the only green thing being a little grass here and there in the bed of some creek. The aborigines warned Captain Sturt against entering into it. They told him the rocks would crush him, the heat would consume him; and, in truth, allowing for their exaggerations, this was no incorrect representation of the region.

They stated that we should not be able to cross the ranges, as they were covered with sharp pointed stones and great rocks, that would fall on and crush us to death; but that if we did get across them to the low country on the other side the heat would kill us all. That we should find neither water or grass, or wood to light a fire with. That the native wells were very deep, and that the cattle would be unable to drink out of them; and finally, that the water was salt, and that the natives let down bundles of rushes to soak it up.

Such was the account the natives gave of the region into which we were going. We were of course aware that a great deal was fiction, but I was fully prepared to find it bad enough. From the opinion I had formed of the distant interior, and from my knowledge of the country, both to the eastward and westward of me, I had no hope of finding it good within any reasonable distance.

Prepared, however, as I was for a bad country, I was not prepared for such as the natives described.

In the midst of this region rocks similar to those in the mining districts near Adelaide made their appearance, and, as in other parts of Australia, there occur veins of rich iron ore. The following description suits almost as well the iron hills discovered by Oxley and Mitchell, as that actually in view.

The productions on the ground were of a salsolaceous kind, although it was so much elevated above the plains, but amongst them there was not any mesembryanthemum. At about three miles we passed a very remarkable and perfectly isolated hill, of about 150 feet in height. It ran longitudinally from south to north for about 350 yards, and was bare of trees or shrubs, with the exception of one or two casuarinas. The basis of this hill was a slaty ferruginous rock, and protruding above the ground along the spine of the hill there was a line of the finest hepatic iron ore I ever saw; it laid in blocks of various sizes, and of many tons weight piled one upon the other, without a particle of earth either on their faces or between them. Nothing, indeed, could exceed the clean appearance of these huge masses. On ascending this hill and seating myself on the top of one of them to take bearings, I found that the compass deviated 37° from the north point, nor could I place any dependence on the angles I here took.

This was about 75 miles N.N.W. from Sir T. Mitchell's last camp on the Darling.

The heat during the latter part of 1844 and the year 1845, as is well known to persons in this colony, was extreme, and we need not wonder therefore, at the statement made in this work. In October, 1844, for instance, the thermometer rose to 110°, though on the next day it went down to 38°.

Such notices run throughout the work. In one place, the rocks are thus described:—

The rock formation of Curnapaga was of three different kinds. A mixture of lime and clay, a tufaceous deposit, and an apparently recent deposit of soapstone, containing a variety of substances, as alumina, silica, lime, soda, magnesia, and iron. The ranges on either side of the glen were generally varieties of gneiss and granite, in many of which feldspar predominated, coarse ferruginous sandstone, and a siliceous rock and mammillary hematite and hornblende. These, and a great mixture of iron ores, composed the first or eastern line of Stanley's Barrier Range.

In a country like that in question, during an extremely hot season, it is not astonishing to find frequent complaints of the drought which was experienced there; nor to read of the difficulties undergone in searching for water. But whatever these were during this early stage of the expedition, they were as nothing to what frequently befel it afterwards.

The character assigned to the country is what might be anticipated.

We reached the summit after a fatiguing walk of an hour, but neither were we repaid for our trouble, nor was there any thing in the view to lead us to hope for any change for the better. The character of the country had completely changed, and in barrenness it far exceeded that through which we had already passed. The line of hills extended from S.E. by S. to the opposite point of the compass, and formed a steep wall to shut out the level country below them.

One might have imagined that an ocean washed their base, and I would that it really had been so, but a very different hue spread between them and the distant horizon than the deep blue of the sea. The nearer plains appeared of a lighter shade than the rest of the landscape, but there were patches of trees or shrubs upon them, which in the distance were blended together in universal scrub. A hill, which I had at first sight taken to be Mount Lyell of Sir Thomas Mitchell, bore 7° to the east of north, distant eighteen miles, but as our observations placed us in 31 32 00 S. only, it could not have been that hill. To the south and east our view was limited, as the distant horizon was hid from our sight by higher ground near us, but there was a confused succession of hills and valleys in those directions, the sides of both being covered with low brushes and huge masses of granite, and a dark brown sombre hue pervaded the whole scene. We could not trace the windings of the creek, but thought we saw gum-trees in the plains below us, to the N.E., indicating the course of a creek over them. Some of the same trees were also visible to our left (looking westward) and the ranges appeared less precipitous and lower in the same direction. We cast our eyes, therefore, to that point to break through them, and returned to Morgan with at least the hope of success. In the view I had just then been contemplating, however, I saw all realized of what I had imagined of the interior, and felt assured that I had a work of extreme difficulty before me in the task of penetrating towards the centre.

Descending from the ranges the explorer started on a north-north west course, in the direction of Mount Hopeless, the northern limit of the South Australian hills.

Our observations here placed us in latitude 31·23·20 S., so that we were still nearly half a degree to the south of Mount Lyell, and a degree to the south of Mount Serle. I had little prospect of success, however, in pursuing a direct westerly course, as it would have led me into the visible scrub there; on the other hand I did not wish to move exactly parallel to the ranges, but, in endeavouring to gain a knowledge of the more remote interior, to keep such a course as would not take me too far from the hills in the event of my being obliged to fall back upon them. We started on the 11th, therefore, on a N.N.W. course, and on the bearing of the low hills we had seen to the westward, and which were now distinctly visible. For the first five miles we travelled over firm and open plains of clay and sand, similar to the soil of the plains of the Murray. At length the ground became covered with fragments of quartz rock, ironstone, and granite. It appeared as if M'Adam had emptied every stone he every broke to be strewed over this metalled region. The edges of the stones were not, however, rounded by attrition, or mixed together, but laid on the plains in distinct patches, as if large masses of the different rocks had been placed at certain distances from each other and then shivered into pieces. The plains were in themselves of undulating surface, and appeared to extend to some low elevations on our left, connecting them with the main range as outer features; although in the distance they only showed as a small and isolated line of hills detached about eleven miles from the principal groups, from which we were gradually increasing our distance. This outer feature prevented our seeing the north west horizon until we gained an elevated part of it, whence it appeared that we should soon have to descend to lower ground than that on which we had been travelling.

In this low region water was found by digging in a creek, of which the following incident is related:—

The gum-trees on this creek were of considerable size, and many of the shrubs we had found in the creek at the glen were in beautiful flower in its broad and gravelly bed, along which the Clyanthus was running with its magnificent blossoms; a situation where I certainly did not expect to find that splendid creeper growing. It was exceedingly curious to observe the instinct which brought the smaller birds to our well. Even whilst Morgan was digging, and Mr. Browne and I sitting close to him, some Diamond birds (Amandina) were bold enough to perch on his spade; we had, in the course of the day, whilst passing over the little stony range, been attracted to a low Banksia, by seeing a number of nests of these little birds in its branches, and of which there were no less than fourteen. In some of them were eggs, and in others young birds; so that it appeared they lived in communities, or congregated together to breed. But we had numberless opportunities of observing the habits of this interesting little bird, whose note cheered us for months, and was ever the forerunner of good, as indicating the existence of water.

We placed the cart under a gum-tree, in which the cockatoos we had alarmed when descending into the creek had a nest. These noisy birds (*Plyctolophus Leadbeaterii*) kept incessantly screeching to their young, which answered them in notes that resembled the croaking of frogs, more than anything else.

On the 11th we left the creek, well satisfied with our night's occupation of it, as also, I believe, to the still greater satisfaction of our noisy friends. For about two and a half or three miles there was every appearance of an improving country. It was open, and in many places well covered with grass; and although at three miles it fell off a little, still the aspect on the northern side of the creek was, to a considerable distance, preferable to that on the south side.

This good country did not continue, ridges of sand, bearing pines, separated by narrow flats, the soil of which was a bright red clay, covered by Rhagodiæ, or partly bare, now marked the course of the expedition.

Whatever idea I might have had of the character of the country into which we had penetrated, I certainly was not prepared for any so singular as that we encountered. The sand ridges, some partially, some thickly, covered with pine trees, were from thirty to fifty feet high, and about eighty yards at their base, running nearly longitudinally from north to south. They were generally well covered with grass, which appeared to have been the produce of recent rains; and several very beautiful leguminous plants were also growing on them. I did not imagine that these ridges would continue much longer, and I therefore determined the following morning to push on. Our position was in latitude 30·40 S., and in longitude 140·51 E., nearly.

To the N.E. there were clay and sand, with waterless flats; on which and on the ridges were occasionally found grass, box-trees, and tea-trees.

The pine ridges closed upon each other once more, and the flats became covered with salsolaceous plants. The day was exceedingly hot, and still more oppressive in the brushes, so that the horses began to flag. At two P.M. no favourable change had taken place. Our view was limited to the succeeding sand hill; nor, by ascending the highest trees, could we see any elevated land at that hour; therefore I stopped, as the cart got on so slowly, and as the horses would now, under any circumstances, be three days without water, I determined on retracing my steps to the creek in which we had dug the well. I directed Mr. Browne, with Flood, however, to push on till sunset, in the hope that he might see a change. At sunset I commenced my retreat, feeling satisfied that I had no hope of success in finding water so far from the hills. Turning back at so late an hour in the afternoon, it was past midnight when we reached the sand ridge from which we had started in the morning; where we again stopped until dawn, when proceeding onwards, and passing a shallow puddle of surface water, that was so thick with mud and animalculæ, as to be unfit to drink, we gained the creek at half-past 4 P.M. Mr. Browne and Flood joined us some little time after sunset,

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having ridden about eighteen miles beyond the point at which we had parted, but had not noticed any change. The sandy ridges, Mr. Browne informed me, continued as far as he went; and, to all appearance, far miles beyond. The day we returned to the creek was one of most overpowering heat, the thermometer at noon being 117° in the shade. I had promised to wait for Mr. Browne at the shallow paddle, but the sun's rays fell with such intense effect on us exposed a spot that I was obliged to seek shelter at the creek. It blew furiously during the night of the 19th, in heated gusts from the north-east, and on the morning of the 20th the gale continued with unabated violence, and eventually became a hot wind. We were, therefore, unable to stir. The flies being in such myriads around us, so that we could do nothing. It is, indeed, impossible for me to describe the intolerable plagues they were during the whole of that day from early dawn to sunset.

Rain fell here, and Captain Sturt re-ascended the ranges, where he found a schistose hill covered with boulders of different kinds of rock, which were very sparingly scattered through the soil.

Mr. Poole was now despatched on a journey to the N.W. to attempt to reach Lake Torrens, which feature Mr. Eyre and Captain Frome describe as extending in a horse-shoe form from Spencer's Gulf round the South Australia mountains. Captain Sturt mentions that he ascended a hill of mica slate, and on its summit found two or three specimens of tourmaline. That hill, by boiling water, appears to have been about 1000 feet high; but below that region, though 480 miles from the sea, the level was not above that of the ocean.

The effect of the weather on the animals is thus described:—

At this period we had frequent heavy winds, with a heated temperature; yet our animals, if I except the dogs, did not suffer much. The sheep, it is true, would sometimes refuse to stir, and assemble in the shade, when on the march, whilst the dogs took shelter in wombat holes, and poking their heads out, would bark at their charge to very little purpose. It was evident indeed, that the heat was fast increasing, and what we had already experienced was only an earnest of that which was to follow.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

POSTAGE REFORM.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—From the Address of his Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Legislative Council, the public have been given to understand that the local Government is about to submit to the Council a measure for a reduced and "uniform rate of postage." This is a subject which the public had a right to expect would have been considered by the Government years ago. It is to be regretted that when honorable members who had minutely examined the subject in all its bearings, and consequently were in a position to introduce a liberal and comprehensive measure, should have been put to silence when session after session they brought the question of postal reform before the Legislature.

The Local Government invariably alleged as a reason for opposition to this reform that the Imperial Government having taken this department under their own control, and authorized Commissioners to proceed to the colonies to investigate the subject, prevented them from interfering, but that as soon as these Commissioners had made their report, they would doubtless be empowered to do something in the matter. Have you seen the report these gentlemen have made in regard to the Post Office of this colony? If the Colonial Government have received a copy of the report referred to, they ought to publish it in the *Gazette* to enable the public to judge of the correctness of the data from which they have drawn their information. It is certainly surprising that it has never transpired how or from what source these Commissioners obtained their information.

The honorable member for Camden, in moving the customary reply to the address of the Governor, strongly hinted that the uniform rate would probably be a four-penny one. If such be the case, it is not difficult to predict its failure. Now, it is well known that three-fourths of the entire population of the colony are confined to the county of Cumberland and the various townships along the coast, which population is already, or nearly so, under a four-penny rate. Any measure, therefore, that shall exclude from its operation the great body of the people, must prove abortive, inasmuch as a large portion of the Post Office revenue will be sacrificed, without affording any corresponding advantage. It is to be hoped honorable members will not be induced to concur in the four-penny rate contemplated, but that such a rate will be insisted upon as will embrace within its influence not a section only, but the entire population of the territory. Such a rate ought undoubtedly not to exceed TWOPENCE.

New Zealand at present enjoys a penny-rate, but this must be considered too low as a rate for this colony.

The uniform rate in Great Britain was not at first carried into effect without involving a temporary diminution of revenue, but subsequently the revenue equalled if not exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors. Ought not therefore our Legislature to follow the noble example set before them in our father-land, and in a like manner submit to a transient diminution of revenue to accomplish a great good.

Sydney, May 25. SCRIPTOR.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN.—Permit me through your columns to call the attention of the City Surveyor, the Police Magistrates, or other officers whose business it is to render their services to the public, in striving to prevent accidents and probable loss of life. My business frequently causes me to pass through Bridge-street, in my way to the Circular Quay, and I am in continual dread of passing three houses, one of which is propped up, situated at the west end of the street, near to Mr. Metcalfe's. The fall of rain, I perceive, has caused the pavement in front of the Registry Office to fall in considerably, and I, for one out of many, am apprehensive of the houses giving way. Surely the loss of a fellow-creature's life should be of some importance, and some steps should, in my opinion, be taken by the proper authorities to satisfy the public as to the safety of the houses in question, more particularly when houses adjoining have fallen down. How people can be induced to live in them, seems to me unaccountable,—and I suppose the rents are very high.

Surely a pedestrian may be excused for his attempt to draw the notice of the authorities to this peculiar case. I am a father of four young and helpless children, should the houses fall down during my peregrinations, and I was to be killed, who would support my wife and orphan children? This is a serious question, and one which should be enquired into. To prevent this calamity, I fully anticipate, not to myself exactly, but might be as well as to others.

Your insertion of this will greatly oblige, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,
A PEDESTRIAN.

Sydney, May 31.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—I read some weeks ago a letter signed "Amicus Australis" in your journal, proposing the founding an University in Sydney, to be called the "Australian University," for the higher branches of education, and the granting of certain specified degrees. The writer invited discussion, and seemed desirous of having his proposition well considered. I have not observed any reply to his invitation; and as I have—unfortunately for myself and my large family—a good deal of leisure time on my hands, I am inclined to ask the "Amicus" a few questions, as I think my second son, who can, like the Vicar of Wakefield's son Moses, "give a few scraps from the ancients," and is a most promising youth, likely to turn out "somebody," if any chance lay in the way. I had better, however, tell your "Friend," how I am placed, in order that he may see I have not much money to spend in bringing up my boys nor *out* my girls. I have 15,000 sheep, 2000 head of cattle, and 160 horses. I am ashamed to say what I paid for my stock and 2000 acres of homestead. I could do admirably, but that I pay 10, and unhappily sometimes 12½ per cent. to the "*Tharsis*" Company on £5000. I am bound up to them hand and foot, soul and body, by two fine stations, homestead, stock and all—aye, as firmly in all legal meshes as my or their friend "N." could bind me. Therefore it will be clear I am only living from hand to mouth, and I assure you the size of the one bears no proportion to the other. When times were good, however, I gave all my children the advantage of the best schools in the colony; my daughters play all the old Scotch airs for me—and some new pieces that Aunt Janet sent out to them,—on a nice little oblong piano, which was a wedding gift to their mother from her grandmother, and had been long much esteemed in the family; well do I recollect the fine old lady playing the "Battle of Prague" on it—a fine martial air long gone out of fashion, Gentlemen,—but I am wandering; old times will obtrude on us. Well, besides the graceful accomplishments, my wife brought the girls up to all the country business admirably. They milk, and make cheese quite as good as either Ranken's or Read's. They don't like killing poultry, but they pluck them to a feather. They wash and make up all their small things, and Jessy, the youngest, makes the best brawn you ever tasted; and they are all so ready that you would be quite astonished to see how quickly everything is put by—and the best bib and tucker put on—when they see any visitor approaching the house, and they can see a long way off. Marion has the piano; Jenny, the old tambour-frame, from behind the door; Alice is fixing a ribbon on mother's cap; and Jessy is nursing the cat that has just kittened. You see, Gentlemen, there is nothing neglected, all is in *keeping*. Our visitor is charmed with all he sees—"no such young ladies in the colony,"—and he proceeds in the mail towards Yass, having kindly rode my horse only fifteen miles—his first stage—charmed with the young ladies—but he asks for not one of them. Of my four sons, Donald is at the sheep station, I could not spare him; Jemmy, the second, is the "genius" I wrote about; John looks after the cattle, and young Archy, the mother's darling, beats up everything about our farm yard at home. You see, Gentlemen, I have one only boy I could make a gentleman of—I am told the Chief Justice has made it plaguy hard to make a youth an honest lawyer—they say if you put a lad into the Church, now, you do not know *what he will* come *out* of it—so that I am inclined to try this doctoring business, particularly as my mother's brother served his time to a surgeon, a first cousin of ours, before he went master of a Greenland whaler—people said he was wrong, but that was his look out—we never had any tidings of him. Now, Gentlemen, will you ask Mr. Amicus what one is to do, to put his son without much expense in the Doctor's line in Sydney. I think I know two fine lads, the sons of neighbours, who have had a smattering of Greek and Latin from an Irish Priest that was here, and would go along with him, if it could be moderately managed. Hoping to hear from and glad always to see you.

I am, your old friend,
DONALD LOOK-OUT.

Goulburn, May 25.

TO THE RIGHT HONORABLE EARL GREY, HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE COLONIES, &c., &c.

(Per favour of the *Sydney Morning Herald.*)

MY LORD,—The wine growers of New South Wales cannot feel too grateful for the countenance vouchsafed to them indirectly by your Lordship, in having lately forwarded to the Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of the colonists there, a paper entitled, "Suggested Improvement for Wine Growers," from the pen of Mr. Thomas Collins Banfield, which has been subsequently published by Sir W. T. Dennison in the *Hobart Town Gazette*, and copied for the information of wine growers in this colony into the *Sydney Morning Herald*, of Thursday, 3rd May, 1849.

This paper, my Lord, is of importance to us wine growers of New South Wales in several respects. In the first place, we esteem it as indicating on the part of the Home Government a desire to promote vine culture in the colonies: we are hence led to count on your Lordship as our effective advocate, when our interests shall come under discussion in the Supreme Legislature, and are hence led to expect that when the petition from our Legislative Council shall have come before Parliament, praying that the wines of New South Wales shall be placed on the same footing as to duty with those of the Cape of Good Hope, the hearing given to it will be favourable, and the consequent redress immediate.

On other grounds too, my Lord, this paper of Mr. Banfield seems to us of some importance, inasmuch as it affords us the opportunity of demonstrating to your Lordship, that here, in this colony of New South Wales, we really know more about the matter of wine growing than the home authorities have given us credit for. It is by no means derogatory from your Lordship's established reputation as a statesman, that you should not be found familiar with the chemical processes involved in the making of wine: the more especially as, from obvious causes, wine making forms no portion of the industrial pursuits of Great Britain. We mean no offence, therefore, my Lord, when we deal freely with this paper of Mr. Banfield, because in this communication Mr. Banfield has not less insulted your Lordship than deceived himself, by seeking, under the sanction of your Lordship's name, a notoriety which, otherwise, could never have been given to the ignorant, inaccurate, and unscientific observations, which constitute the bulk of his "SUGGESTED IMPROVEMENT TO WINE GROWERS."

Valuing, my Lord, as you no doubt do, the introduction into Great Britain of wines, the produce of her own colonies, you cannot but feel agreeably surprised to learn, that the main process aimed at as a recommendation throughout these "suggested improvements" of Mr. Banfield, has been known even at the antipodes for many years back, known in all probability long before it had been seen or heard of by Mr. Banfield himself: and that, moreover, connected with vine culture and wine making in New South Wales, there happens to be an amount of practical chemical knowledge sufficient to discover in many of Mr. Banfield's remarks a tissue of undigested facts, and in others the misstatements of an unscientific individual, who probably may have devoted some reading to the subject, and may have gone the tour of the Rhine during the wine-making season, but who evidently had neither understood what he read, nor comprehended what he saw.

For instance, my Lord, how is it possible that Mr. Banfield could have been qualified either to understand what he might have read, or to trace the *rationale* of what he might have seen, when he penned the following words of the very first paragraph of his communication:—"With all the progress that has been made in chemical *experiments*, the true principle which ensures a constant quality of wine from the same grape, when ripened equally, has only within a few years been established satisfactorily in Europe." When it is notorious to every man of intelligence, at all acquainted with the subject, that there can be no *true principle*, or rather no one established mode of proceeding (for this alone can be meant here by the terms *true principle*) that will ensure a constant quality of wine from the same grape? The thing is impossible. The quality of wine from the same plants, as your Lordship will at once perceive, must vary every year, with the variations of atmospherical condition,—the peculiar vicissitudes of the season,—the age of the vines,—the ever altering composition of the soil,—and with the multitude of other natural influences which actively and unceasingly affect and modify the growth and perfection of the grape, as well as the making and maturation of the wine. Indeed, my Lord, Mr. Banfield's inaccuracy, as displayed throughout this crude production of his, is such as to place his character in our estimation below mediocrity. From his mode of mentioning "M. Liebig's *Chemical Letters*" for instance, we are inclined to believe that he has never perused the "Letters on Chemistry," by Professor J. Liebig, of Giessen: that instead of this, his eye had merely caught the bookbinder's gilded title on the back; inasmuch as this title, in the way Mr. Banfield gives it, nowhere appears inside the boards of the work, and inasmuch as, in his referring to the "first edition" of these letters, Mr. Banfield does not seem to be aware that Professor Liebig's interesting application of his scientific views to the exposition of vinous fermentation and the maturation of wine is made in the SECOND SERIES of his "Letters on Chemistry." Whether this be the case or not, however, my Lord, we, in this distant part of the world, scarcely feel bound to receive as unquestionable, statements made with regard to Professor Liebig's views, on the authority alone of a writer whom we find so palpably inaccurate in matters wherein we feel ourselves competent to pronounce with understanding. For instance, when Mr. Banfield states (on what authority we know not) that the process of conducting the fermentation of wine recommended by Liebig, was shown, by practical wine-growers, to involve an important oversight, and that "the owners of vineyards on the Rhine, the Maine, and the Moselle," had afforded him, by their experiments, "full demonstration that the theory he had started was not correct." Although we cannot, my Lord, furnish counter experiments in proof of the entire accuracy of the theory referred to, because it so happens that the temperature of our atmosphere during our vintage season, precludes us from conducting the process in this manner, with any chance of success, we yet hesitate to receive as correct Mr. Banfield's statement, because we can oppose to it the fact that one of the most intelligent agriculturists and wine-growers of the Grand Duchy of Baden, on the Rhine, (Baron Von Babo) thus writes to Professor Liebig in April, 1843: "With respect to the application of the Bavarian method of fermentation to the manufacture of my red wine last autumn, I am happy to inform you that it answered excellently. Our wine-makers cannot understand the matter, clear and obvious as it is, that the method which it is universally acknowledged yields most excellent results in the manufacture of beer, should be as advantageously applied in making wine."

Again, my Lord, when in the conclusion of the same paragraph, Mr. Banfield declares—"it was distinctly proved that, with similar kinds and qualities of grapes, the value of the wine produced depended altogether upon the mode of fermenting the juice"—your Lordship can have little difficulty in appreciating how very inaccurate such a declaration is, when you are informed that the practical experience of wine-makers, from time immemorial to the present day, most distinctly proves the very reverse of this statement; otherwise, my Lord, why is all Cape wine not equal to Constantia? All wine grown on the Douro not generous Port? And all the wines of France not of equal quality with Chateau Margaux or Lafitte? The answer is echoed from every quarter, and in every tongue: because the peculiar and diversified qualities of wines results mainly from the natural composition of the soil, even when the same process of making has been adopted, and not from any mode of proceeding, at the guidance or at the will of the maker. Were we, my Lord, to follow minutely Mr. Banfield's general observations on the culture of the vine, the task would be profitless as well as tiresome; the fact is, that a more meagre attempt at instruction on the subject could not have been made by the merest bookmaking traveller, who might chance to gather the whole of his information on vine culture on board a steam-boat in the course of a professional tour upon the Rhine. Indeed all the information which Mr. Banfield has here hazarded about staking, produce, soil, manuring (at a distance from the plant too,) dressing and selection of varieties, is next to valueless, from the very vagueness of the remarks made, and from their common place, disjointed, and unscientific character, not to speak of their absolute puerility.* In short, the whole of these "general observations" are so extremely general and disjointed, that they appear less the product of the pen than an effort of the scissors, if, indeed, it can be supposed that matter so worthless is to be found elsewhere in print.

Whilst, however, these "general observations" of Mr. Banfield may thus be treated as harmless and unimportant, not so, my lord, are his pretensions to be estimated, when he comes to descant on "by far the most important subject for the consideration of wine growers." This, in Mr. Banfield's own words, is "the proper fermentation of the juice obtained from the ripe grape." The colonists, my lord, for whose special advantage this paper has been thus officially communicated, may not find themselves greatly enlightened by Mr. Banfield's "general observations," nor greatly benefited by the peculiar "improvements suggested," and hence may deem the writer entitled to slender thanks on their part, save on the score of good intentions.

But, my lord, whilst Mr. Banfield's merits, such as they are, may thus be freely acknowledged by the colonists, as being of small value either for good or for evil: his claims to notice, in having imposed on your lordship the grossest ignorance under the semblance of practical knowledge, and sheer pretensions for scientific attainments, seem to us to be altogether of a graver character. We venture it, most respectfully, as our estimation of the matter, that no greater insult could be offered to your lordship, as her Majesty's Secretary of State for the colonies, than thus ostensibly to obtain your lordship's guarantee for the accuracy and importance of a communication which happens to be most singularly destitute of those very qualities, to which alone your lordship's sanction could knowingly have been lent.

It is indeed impossible, my Lord, to read over with any degree of patience the absolute nonsense which, in jumbled and disjointed form, is thrown together by Mr. Banfield on the subject of fermentation.

The whole of this strange farrago seems congested for the sole purpose of recommending the use of bent tin tubes, which shall have one end dipped in water, and the other fixed into the cask, and shall thus allow the carbonic acid to pass through them, as it is thrown up by the process of fermentation. The idea under which this plan is thus so pressingly recommended is, that, by its adoption, the escape of the flavour and the alcohol of the wine during the process will be prevented. For no other end than to introduce with something like effect his recommendation of these tin tubes, does Mr. Banfield seem to have framed the whole of his remarks. It seems to be solely with the view of rendering this tin tube plan apparently necessary for the proper making of wine, that he has thus ventured—no doubt more in ignorance than design—not only to distort well known facts, but to hazard statements which are utterly untrue. That these observations are not too harsh will become apparent to your lordship from a slight examination of the current of Mr. Banfield's observations.

In the very programme of his Essay on Fermentation, Mr. Banfield's classification of this series of chemical phenomena betrays his ignorance of the matter. To distinguish, as he does, "vinous" from "spirituous" fermentation is as philosophical as would be the distinction between the fermentation of bread and the fermentation of beer; with equal propriety might he have made "The London Porter Fermentation" and "The Edinburgh Ale Fermentation," heads of classification in a discourse on the subject.

It is, my Lord, to the lucid demonstrations of Liebig that we owe the thorough explication of those phenomena which are classed under the head of fermentation. In presuming, therefore, to corrected Liebig's practical application of his theoretical views, it surely was incumbent on Mr. Banfield to make himself acquainted with the chemistry of the subject. What opinion, then, can be formed of Mr. Banfield's qualifications for taking Liebig to task, when, in saying that "by fermentation a quantity of the sugar contained in the grape juice combines with the oxygen of the atmosphere, and forms alcohol," he evidently seems not aware of the fact, well known to every chemist and practical man in those matters, that for the continued conversion of sugar into alcohol the presence of atmospheric oxygen is not necessary at all! Or when in saying that "the wort should never ferment so strongly as to allow a rapid and violent escape of the carbonic acid, otherwise both the flavour and the alcohol will escape with it, and the wine is left tasteless;" this is utterly incorrect, he does not seem to be aware that the violent escape of carbonic acid is merely a proof of the copious formation of alcohol, and that the escape of alcoholic vapour is not dependent on the rapidity of the formation or escape of

* How silly, for instance, my lord, must it seem in the eyes even of the least experienced gardener in the world to be formally told, under sanction of your lordship's authority, that "the vine ought not to be allowed to form too much wood, but should be cut down annually, so as to leave but a few shoots on each stalk." Why—this is nothing more than the information conveyed of old to Noah by his son—which is said, by eating down the superfluous branches of the vine, to have thus pointed out to the patriarch the advantages of pruning

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carbonic acid gas, otherwise than as the temperature of the fermenting mass may be affected by these circumstances.

Your Lordship may, no doubt, be aware that spirituous, or as it is usually called vinious fermentation, is a stage of chemical action which results in the formation of alcohol from elements previously existent as component parts of a very different substance, viz., sugar: and that distillation on the other hand is the process of separating alcohol from water by the application of fire. What opinion, then, can your Lordship form of Mr. Banfield's competency to give instruction on the subject of fermentation, when you find him gravely affirming that "there is no real difference between spirituous fermentation and distilling."

But, my Lord, to follow this man of mere pretence and presumption through the jumble of nonsense and error, by means of which he seeks to support the importance, and to prove the necessity of adopting this tin-tube recommendation of his, for perfecting the process of wine making, would be no less tiresome to your Lordship than irksome to us. Suffice it to say, in reference to his observations about the flavour of the grape, and regarding the escape of the odour or perfume during vinous fermentation, that the fine odour which gives value to wine is well known not to exist as such in the grape at all, nor to be produced solely at the period when the juice is under fermentation. It is a matter of gradual development for years thereafter, during the time requisite for bringing the same to maturity, and results from the union of the free acids contained in the wine, with the alcohol there previously existent, so that ethers, or ethereal odours, which render wine agreeable and valuable, are thus in the constant course of formation as the wine matures. Every wine maker of observation knows that little or no perfume is evolved by new wine, and that the evolution takes place in good wine in the course of long keeping.

Again, with regard to the escape of alcoholic vapour along with the carbonic acid, it no doubt is unavoidable that a minute quantity, proportioned to the temperature of the juice, will escape during fermentation. But that the quantity thus evolved is inconsiderable is proved by the fact, that on fermenting in a closed vat, and passing the carbonic acid gas through water by means of a bent tube, in the way so highly recommended by Mr. Banfield, the presence of alcohol in the water through which the gas had passed was scarcely perceptible, the water is so tasteless and vapid that it is usually thrown away. On the other hand, for the purpose of preventing the contact of the atmospheric air with the surface of the fermenting liquid, the adoption of the tin-tube apparatus is altogether unnecessary. The mare and the covering of carbonic acid, from its greater specific gravity will protect the wine sufficiently from contact with the air. These remarks are the result of experience in wine-making extending over a number of years. The tin-tubes of Mr. Banfield have been in use in this colony for many years past, but, so far as our experience and judgment determine, with no practical benefit of any consequence; nor could we satisfy ourselves of their utility before being acquainted with Professor Liebig's published observations on the subject; and now, when Liebig's views are thus brought into question by this Mr. Banfield, we have little hesitation in closing our remarks by the adoption (as borne out by all our experience and reflection on the subject) of that illustrious philosopher's own words, in reference to this "suggested improvement" of Mr. Banfield. "These tubes certainly exercise an injurious effect upon the quality of the wine; they are in every respect futile—the invention of some idle brain; they serve no object, and yet they are used by people who are too indolent to inquire into the matter, and who are wholly incapable of assigning any reason for their adoption."

We have the honour to be,
My Lord,
Your Lordship's humble and obedient servants,
MEMBERS OF THE HUNTER RIVER VINEYARD ASSOCIATION.

May 21.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE COLONIZATION MOVEMENT.

(From the London Correspondent of the Melbourne Daily News.)

* * * * *

MUCH more than what we have been talking about, however, it concerns you to know, the progress of the emigration movement to the Australian Colonies, of which you are now no doubt beginning to realise some of the first substantial consequences. This letter has already run to too great a length to permit of the subject being treated in the manner its own intrinsic importance and your anxiety respecting it demand. Its short comings, however, shall be atoned for in the next despatch, by which time Parliament will have assembled, and it is very confidently expected that allusions of a very significant nature will be made to emigration and colonization in the speech from the throne. For the present it must suffice to say that the Colonisation Society have succeeded in thoroughly arousing the British public, through the instrumentality of the British press, and a sense of the abiding importance of emigration to Australia. The projection and formation of this invaluable association is chiefly due to the brothers Mark and Lennox Boyd, who have all the family characteristics so strikingly developed in their brother, Benjamin Boyd, of New South Wales: the same vigorous and energetic disposition, the same enlarged views of ulteriorly great effects from trivial causes, and the same open-handed liberality in carrying out their objects, as far as a free and prompt expenditure of money, wholly untinctured however, by ostentation, can accomplish it. The society was originated by Mark Boyd (the partner of Benjamin, in their great city house, "Boyd Brothers, of Bank-buildings,") and received its first systematic form and consistency from the youngest of the brothers, Lennox Boyd, who has worthily succeeded to the resident directorship of the United Kingdom Life Office; founded and carried to a degree of almost unexampled prosperity and magnitude in the time, by his father, who, many years before, founded that now equally prosperous and influential concern, the "North British Assurance Office." In name, purse, character, talent, zeal, judgment, individual weight, and the influence of their immense connections, the Boyds have been the head, heart, and soul of the "Colonisation Society;" and have rendered it perhaps the most powerful body that ever prosecuted a non-political object in these kingdoms. The society have won the respect, esteem, and co-operation of all classes, and of all shades of opinion. All the leading organs of public feeling in London and the provinces praise alike the discretion, energy, moderation, and perseverance of their proceedings; and there is not the least likelihood of the forfeiture of the appreciation in which they are held.

It would be impossible to praise too highly the tact and application of the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., the agent in the House of Commons, for New South Wales, and the parliamentary representative general of the whole of Australia, for he is looked upon here as such, and virtually is so as regards the dissemination of information, and the interest taken in Australian affairs. He is a most able and ready speaker, full of facts and figures, adroit in their application to the exigencies of most kinds of unemployed labour here, and in the enjoyment of a character and position that ensures for all he says a degree of consideration in and out of the house not often accorded to the exponents of colonial matters. It may be of interest to many of your readers to learn some particulars of a gentleman whose name will long be identified with the welfare of Australia.

The Honorable Francis Scott, member for Roxburgshire, is third son of Hugh, fourth Baron Polwarth, by Harriet, daughter of the late Hans Moritz' Count von Bruhl, late Saxon Minister at this Court; he was born January 31, 1806, and married July 22, 1835, Julia-Francis-Laura, daughter of the Rev. C. Boulthee, niece of George Wyndham, fourth Earl of Egremont; is brother-in-law to Charles Wyndham, Esq., late M.P. for West Sussex; honourable M.A. formerly of Trinity College, Cambridge; is a barrister-at-law of the Middle Temple; unsuccessfully contested the county in 1837; "was defeated by riots in the town of Howick," is a moderate liberal minded Conservative; was in favour of the Corn Laws. Lord Polwarth is chief of the Scotts, and the lineal descendant of Walter Scott, of Harden, so celebrated in the warfare and minstrelsey of the Scottish Border. That daring chieftain married Mary, "The Flower of Yarrow," daughter of Scott of Dryhope, and was grandfather of two sons—Sir Gideon Scott (whose son, Walter Scott, created Earl of Tarras for life, was progenitor of Lord Polwarth) and Walter Scott, of Raeburn, from whom sprung the brightest ornament of his name and country, Sir Walter Scott, of Abbotsford. Mr. F. Scott's addresses are—Carlton Club—Snowdenham, Surry—Mertown, Berwickshire. Mr. Scott incurs great personal expense in the prosecution of his labours in connexion with the Colonization Society, as the cost of his various journeys to the great towns in which meetings have been held, and the numerous expensive items appertaining to it, are defrayed out of his own pocket—a fact that is the more creditable to him as he has not received one penny of the salary nominally granted him by the Legislative Council of New South Wales. He has delivered many exceedingly effective speeches, the most elaborate of which was that at Leeds, in November, since published in a pamphlet form, and now producing a degree of good inferior only to that accruing from his admirable publication, "Competence in a colony contrasted with poverty at home," which has possessed the English public more fully of the real state of Australia, in a popular telling manner, than all that has been printed on the subject for the last three or four years.

Mr. Mark Boyd is an invaluable coadjutor of Mr. Scott's in the actual working out of the Colonization Society's views, in stimulating the public by his speeches at the meetings alluded to, independent of the very active and substantial aid he affords through his pocket and by his advice. Like his brother Benjamin, he disdains all cant and subterfuge as to his actuating motives in engaging in this agitation. Some small popularity brawlers thought to damage his influence by crying out that he had a deep interest in wishing an influx of labour into Australia: but he immediately turned the tables on these short-sighted gentry by owning that he had the deepest interest in so doing—that the more people that went out the better for the colony and for all interested in its welfare; but the better also for the people going or about to go, and it would be for them to say whether it was or not when they heard the statement of those numerous members of the society who have no other motive whatever for promoting emigration but philanthropy and the finest benevolence This at once neutralised the poison, and gave to Mr. Boyd's addresses that practical value which Englishmen ever attach to speeches when they know that the speaker's heart is in that he is talking about. It may occur to some of your readers to object that Mr. Mark Boyd has never himself been in the colony, but any deficiency that might arise on that score is more than compensated for by his having constantly associated with him in the colonial business of his house Mr. Samuel Browning, than whom no man living better understands, or is more useful in the promotion of a correct understanding, of what is due from the mother country to her possessions in the Pacific, and what from the latter to the parent state. To Mr. Browning's deep and varied knowledge of commercial operations in nearly every part of the globe, belongs a great portion of the data brought to bear last session against the absurd and mischievous navigation laws, for not only was his evidence before the Parliamentary Committee of the utmost utility in itself, but he was the chief adviser and promoter of the out of door opposition to those laws, founded on the petition of the London merchants, of which most masterly and conclusive document he was the author, though neither for that nor for any of his similar inestimable services will he take the least credit amongst his most intimate friends, far less with the public at large. With all who know him, however, he holds a position to which his merits entitle him, and of which his modesty and his self-denial cannot deprive him; no public man is more ready to bear witness to his worth than Mr. Joseph Hume, who has made Mr. Browning largely instrumental to the common benefit of the country in various ways. Those in Australia who may rejoice at the success of the Colonization Society are indebted to no man in this country for that success more than to Mr. Samuel Browning, though probably not one in a thousand in the colony will ever hear of his name, as mixed up with the proceedings we are speaking of. In reference to the navigation laws we may here remark, that the cause of sound policy regarding them has lost an able friend in the person of the Earl of Auckland, first Lord of the Admiralty, who was a decided abolitionist, and one of the most useful men in the ministry.

We shall pursue the subject of the Colonisation Society fully in the next letter, and make mention of the labours of others of its members, including Mr. C. D. Logan, who has been very active at all the meetings, and whose knowledge of Australia has been of great utility whenever any practical question respecting the locality arose.

THE ROYAL ETCHINGS.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S COURT.

PRINCE ALBERT *v.* STRANGE.

JUDGMENT.—His Honor (Knight Bruce) delivered judgment on Tuesday on this motion, which was argued on the 13th and 14th of December last. After recapitulating the facts of the case, and the legal proceedings that had been founded thereupon, His Honor read the answers and affidavits put in by the defendant, and then proceeded:—This was an answer which it was impossible to read without being persuaded that, if the person whose answer it was did mean what he said, he had acted in a very extraordinary manner indeed. That being by business a publisher, by residence a Londoner, and of an age so mature as by the answer appears, he should, having the intention he ascribes, have nevertheless dealt with the pamphlet in the way he had done—entering into an arrangement for exhibiting these etchings and publishing impressions—without instituting some previous communication with the plaintiff or his consort, or with some persons in their service, or without obtaining information from some source as to the title of J. Jasper Judge to the property in these etchings, or as to how either Middleton or Judge obtained them, and then he should also, after printing fifty-one copies only, break up the type of the catalogue—this last fact not having been represented to have occurred after the commencement of the suit, or after remonstrance from any person—all this did form a combination of circumstances which no man could hear stated without surprise. The facts stated in the affidavits upon which the injunction had been granted, and not disputed by the defendant, were it not for what had been sworn in the answer, would have conveyed a very probable conjecture that the defendant never imagined that a public exhibition of the etchings could possibly take place, or that he dealt with the catalogue of them for any other purpose than that of being, in common language, "bought off." Whatever opinion, however, might be formed of defendant's conduct, the proper and correct conclusion regarding the person called Middleton was, that that person had obtained the etchings wrongfully as against the plaintiff and his consort. Therefore the defendant Jasper Judge did not gain a better title to them than Middleton. Therefore, also, defendant could have no better title than J. Jasper Judge. At the same time, upon the four affidavits of October, the counsel for the publisher contended that the injunction ought so far to be dissolved, contending that the plaintiff complained of an offence not against law, but against manners. It was asserted by a great orator of the last century, that manners were of greater importance than law, inasmuch as they imparted a manner of colour and tone to our lives. There could be no doubt, under certain circumstances, and in particular cases, that that was so. Some breaches of manners were breaches of law also, and the plaintiff in this case said that another had acquired his property without his consent. His Honor doubted whether, as to property of a private nature, which the owner might choose to retain, and did retain in a state of privacy, it was certain that a person acquiring a knowledge of that property could avail himself of the knowledge so acquired for the purpose of publishing a description of the property, without the knowledge and consent of the owner. The point might be too slight to deserve much attention, but the case of an unfinished work of an artist being very painful and injurious to him if premately made known, was not very difficult to suggest. There were many offences against manners and morals, in which, although a case of serious discomfort could be shown, the law refused to treat as actionable, unless they created some recognisable damage of the particular kind designated as special damages; but when such damage was proved the law permitted the action to be brought, and a damage given proportioned to the extent of the speciality. The pain inflicted in point of sentiment and feeling was not always disregarded in courts of justice, as might be seen in cases of calumny and seduction. If a trespass, scarcely appreciable in point of real damage, were committed upon property, accompanied by circumstances of peculiar malignity or offensiveness, such as insulting language, although those circumstances could not of themselves be made the subjects of an action, yet, in the suit for trespass, they might have the effect of increasing the special damages by a considerable amount. As regarded literary property which had never been regularly published, the protection afforded by the common law could not be evaded by a translation, abridgement, review, or analysis, of the work. A review professed to treat of the general character of a work, and to show from its contents for somee reason the praise or dispraise which the critic passed upon it. A work lawfully and regularly published, in the popular sense, stood in a different position; then it was liable to be translated, reviewed, abridged, or analysed, and, indeed, that was the practice every day. But suppose, instead of a translation, abridgment, or review, the case of a catalogue. Suppose a man had composed a variety of literary works which he has never published. and suppose a knowledge unduly obtained of them by some unscrupulous person, who published a descriptive catalogue or list of them without the knowledge and consent of the owner. Would the law allow of that! His honor hoped and believed not. By publishing matters of this kind, a man might not only be exposed to sarcasm, but might be ruined. There were even now callings in which, to be convicted of literature. was dangerous. How many persons might be mentioned, a catalogue of whose unpublished writings would, either during their lives or after their deaths, have commanded a ready sale. The questions did not turn upon the amount of loss or gain, or upon the nature of the MS., whether interesting or the reverse, saleable or unsaleable. The law held that it should not without his consent be published; and he thought that to use a dishonest knowledge of it to compose a descriptive catalogue, amounted to a publication within the principle of the rule. And the rule extended not only to manuscripts, but to works of art and invention. This class of property was by its nature, not corporeal, and it required to be defended from attacks that were incorporeal, and not exclusively against bodily assaults. The property in a mechanical work, or a work of art, constructed for private amusement, might be invaded not only by a copy, but by a description or catalogue. The catalogue of such objects might show the turn of the possessor's mind as much as a list of his papers; the portfolio or the studio might disclose as much as the manuscripts. Every one had a right to say that the produce of his private hours should be no more liable to publication without his consent, even if the publication be ever so creditable or profitable to him, than that produce would be were the publication not so creditable or profitable. Addressing this principle to the case before the court, it could not but be seen that the etchings executed by the plaintiff and his consort were entitled to be retained in a state of privacy and withheld from publication. That right was not lost by the limited communication which appeared to have been made of them, or by taking any impressions without or beyond their consent. The plates were their undoubted property. His Honor felt satisfied that the means of composing and framing the catalogue in question must have been obtained unduly, and without the knowledge and consent of the plaintiff or of his consort, and without any right whatever, moral, equitable, or legal. The defendant appeared to have been seeking to make use, for his own purposes, of that which did not belong to him. That the object of printing the catalogue was gain no man could doubt; and that it would have been saleable, if published, was highly probable. But what could be the defendant's right, or the right of any other person, to the benefit to be derived from such a sale? The plaintiff and his consort had alone the right to determine when, how, and for whose advantage, their property should be made use of. The defendant here was not only unlawfully invading the right of the plaintiff, but the invasion was of such a kind as to entitle the plaintiff to the preventive remedy of an injunction, and if not the more, certainly not any the less, because it was an intrusion—an intrusion unbecoming, unseemly, not only on account of the object of it; but an intrusion offensive to the inbred sense of propriety natural to any man. It might be fitly described as the intrusion of a sordid spy into the privacy of domestic life, and into the home of a family. To relax the restraint, therefore, imposed upon the defendant, was not what he (the Vice-Chancellor) was prepared to do. As there seemed sufficient probability of a case being established amounting to a breach of trust, he thought it better not to take the opinion of a court of law on the mere legal title. The proper course seemed to be to refuse the motion without prejudice to any question in the cause, and reserving the costs, the plaintiff and his solicitor continuing the undertaking already given, and giving also an undertaking to speed the cause, or prosecute it with diligence. The motion in the accompanying suit versus Judge must be dealt with in the same manner. There seemed no reason why both suits should not be heard next Trinity Term.

CALIFORNIA.—The following extract of a letter from an English merchant, dated Coquimbo, November 25, adds a further confirmation to the accounts from California received by the America on Monday:—"At Valparaiso the California affair has driven the people half mad, and some houses are losing all their clerks. Several idle scamps who went there some months ago have sent up 300,000 dollars in gold. Huth, Gruning, and Co. received 130,000 dollars themselves. A captain I saw in Santiago, who had just arrived, having left a companion in California, told me that one of his men ran off and crossed the ridge of mountains, where he picked up some pieces of metal, which he thought to be only brass with a little gold, but on bringing them to San Francisco, they proved to be gold. He went back and collected 150 lbs. A man from Valparaiso purchased a cart load of the sand, which had been roughly washed; and got out of it 12,000 dollars. W. S. and young G. are going out on Sunday next with a whole shipload of young men, but I am afraid many of them will leave their bones there very soon; they must all work themselves, and dig to the depth of six feet. The people have agreed among themselves to allow five yards frontage to each adventurer, and to shoot any person who may presume to encroach on his neighbour's property. Her Majesty's ship Constance has just arrived from San Francisco, and so desirous were the men to run away that double guards were placed at the gangways, and the officers went ashore armed, but dared not allow the men to leave their boats. One officer saw a man on horseback near the boat, and asked him whether it were true about the gold? He replied. "Do you not believe it? See here!" and, undoing a girdle round his waist, gave him nearly a handful of gold dust. At first it was selling for seven dollars an ounce, but now it bears very nearly its value in large parcels; yet such is the scarcity of small money that a large pinch of gold is given for a glass of grog, and a small measure for a pair of shoes. Spades, shovels, and sieves, were at one time worth their weight in gold, but there are now plenty. A colony of 16,000 men were going from the United States to the Oregon Territory, but hearing of California they changed their route; but it is said only 10,000 arrived.—*Times.*

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